

LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA

FAM. OECOPHORIDÆ

by E. MEYRICK

WITH 6 COLOURED PLATES

General Characters. — Head usually smooth or with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts often more or less raised, rarely with erect occipital tuft of hairs (*Thudaca*); ocelli small, posterior or seldom inferior; tongue usually developed. Antennae usually $2\frac{2}{3}$ - $4\frac{4}{5}$, seldom over 1, in ♂ simple or more generally ciliated (often strongly), basal joint generally elongate, pecten normally present but often slightly developed or fugitive or obsolete. Labial palpi normally long or very long, recurved, sickle-shaped, acute, variably scaled, seldom shorter or less pointed, occasionally in ♂ with terminal joint aborted or absent. Maxillary palpi usually short or very short, filiform, scaled, appressed to base of tongue, rarely distinctly porrected. Anterior legs normally slender, moderately long; posterior tibiae normally clothed with long rough hairs above. Forewings usually elongate or moderately broad; *rb* normally furcate, 2 from or towards angle, rarely remote, 7 and 8 always stalked or coincident, 11 usually from middle, neuration seldom at all reduced, never much. Hindwings 1 or under 1 (only over 1 as a rare exception), usually elongate-ovate, sometimes ovate or trapezoidal-ovate or lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3, cubital pecten absent; cell complete, 3 and 4 normally connate, sometimes only approximated or rarely parallel, 5-7 normally parallel, seldom 4 and 5 stalked or 5 absent, rarely 5 and 6 stalked (*Nochelodes*), seldom 6 and 7 basally approximated or stalked, 8 free or occasionally connected with 7 by a bar beyond cell.

Larva with prolegs on segments 7-10 and 13, rarely rudimentary (*Satrapia*); feeding in more or less web on leaves (sometimes dead) or inflorescence or seeds, or under loose bark and in dead wood, or on lichens, sometimes living in a portable case, rarely leaf-mining or in stems or roots.

Pupa with first four segments of abdomen fixed; in slight cocoon, or free amongst larval web, or often naked and exposed, erected on truncate abdomen and modified in various forms of mimicry.

The family name *Oecophoridae* was apparently first used by Stainton in his *Manual of British Lepidoptera* (1859), but his conception of the group was very imperfect, as he left *Depressaria*, *Pleurota*, and other genera with the *Gelechiadae*, and included *Scythris* (*Butalis*) in it. In 1883 I published a definition

of the family (in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, and the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales) based essentially on the type of neurulation; having become acquainted with large numbers of species of the family in Australia, I had been much impressed with the remarkable constancy of this type. At that time I excluded the *Depressariidae* as a separate family, but subsequently recognised that they were not deserving of more than subfamily rank. The number of known generic forms of the family is now so large that it is not surprising to find amongst them modifications of the typical structure, but there is in fact much greater uniformity than in any other considerable family of the *Tineina*. The nearest allied families are the *Gelechiidae* and *Xyloryctidae*, both also very large and showing much greater diversity of structure; from both of these the *Oecophoridae* are normally distinguished by the different form of hindwings and the parallel veins 6 and 7; where these characters fail (6 and 7 are not unfrequently nearly parallel in the *Gelechiidae*, seldom in the *Xyloryctidae*, and rarely stalked in the *Oecophoridae*), other points of distinction are always available; for example, the basal pecten of antennae is seldom present in *Gelechiidae*, and absolutely never in *Xyloryctidae*. In general facies the *Xyloryctidae* and *Oecophoridae* have much more resemblance to one another than to any other family, and where (as in Australia) they occur plentifully together, there is often much similarity, but the two families represent parallel lines of development, and always remain distinct without tending to run into one another. With the *Gelechiidae* on the other hand there is close interconnection between the basic forms of both families, which are divergent branches from a common stock. The primary origin of this stock may be referable to the *Hyponomeutidae*, of which certain forms exhibit a nearly similar combination of characters, being separable mainly through the possession of a more or less developed stigmium. Certain genera of *Glyphipterygidae* also nearly approach the *Oecophoridae* in structure, but here also the basal pecten of antennae is never present, and it is inadmissible to derive a family in which this feature is normal from one to which it is wholly alien.

The five groups into which I have divided the family on structural characters may be accepted as established and natural, but it should be noted that the structural distinctions are not absolute, though nearly so. Attention is called to the exceptions when they occur; they are referable to the working of variational or reversionary tendencies in nature, and must be expected occasionally. Thus it is a character of the large genus *Depressaria* and of the group to which it belongs that the ♂ antennae should be simple, but one species has them furnished with an even series of moderate ciliations quite as in a typical *Borkhausenia* or *Philobota*; should this species therefore be removed from the genus, with which it agrees in all other characteristic features? Assuredly not; when the sum total of characters is taken into consideration, the conclusion must be that it remains in *Depressaria*, where it has always been classed. Yet the genus contains 296 species, amongst which I am not aware of a second exception to this character. The remarks on *Periallactis* in the *Oecophorides*, and on *Euphiltra* in the *Philobotides*, should be compared in this connection. In estimating the natural association of the diverse forms included in the *Depressariades*, note should be taken of the singular type of pupa (naked, erect, and mimetic) which is a peculiar feature of this group, known to occur in such different genera as *Eupselia*, *Thudaca*, *Scorpiopsis*, *Peritorneuta*, *Tonica* and *Cryptolechia*; *Picrotechna*, *Porthmologa* and *Eutorna* exhibit a modification of the same habit. It is very unlikely that this eccentricity should have been developed independently in these various genera, which must therefore be supposed to have inherited it from a common ancestor, whilst other genera of the same descent have assumed (or reverted to) a less adventurous method.

The geographical distribution of the larger genera presents a variety of interesting problems, which will be found discussed under the genera. The family as a whole is of considerable antiquity and practically universal distribution, but it is remarkable that not a single species has been found native in the Hawaiian Islands; in view of all the circumstances I think this inexplicable except as a purely fortuitous accident, due to the chance nature of wind-borne immigration (the only available means) over

a wide ocean, and comparable with the still more unexpected absence of the *Hepialidae* from the same islands. The primary origin of the family would seem to have been in India, probably in the Jurassic period, and thence secondary centres were formed in Central Asia and in Australia. The Australian branch probably found that continent nearly empty of competitors, and well suited to their requirements; hence arose that large specific development which has made the family such a prominent feature in the Australian fauna; about 1500 Australian species are included in the present catalogue. A similar though less luxuriant predominance of the family is seen in New Zealand, and it would be natural to expect that this had some connection with its geographical proximity to Australia, but more accurate inspection shows that it was nothing of the sort; only a very few stragglers of Australian type are found in New Zealand, and the bulk of its Oecophorid fauna is unquestionably derived from South America, reaching that country from the northern hemisphere by transmission down the Rocky Mountains and Andes; this immigration was later than the invasion of Australia, but was doubtless also favoured by finding a nearly unoccupied territory. In all other regions except these two the family, though well represented, is much inferior in numbers and development to the *Gelechiidae*, which shows much greater adaptability to a variety of foodplants and environments.

The primitive larval habit of the family was probably to feed on lichens, mosses, and vegetable refuse, passing thence to bark and sometimes dead wood; the leaf-feeding habit is later, and some species seem still to prefer dead leaves; but the remarkable fact that the larvae of some of the largest Australian genera are altogether unknown indicates some successful method of concealment, possibly a subterranean and root-feeding habit. In general in this family, so far as imperfect information allows an opinion, the species of a genus show a strong tendency to be associated in similar larval habits and on allied foodplants; for example, the species of *Macrobathra* probably all feed in the same way on *Leguminosae*, and almost all on species of *Acacia*; when therefore a clue is obtained to one species, it should be easy to follow it up in the case of others of the genus.

A total of 302 genera and 2765 species is here recorded.

KEY TO THE GENERA

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| 1. Hindwings with hyaline patch beneath cell causing modification of veins | 2. |
| Hindwings without such structure | 10. |
| 2. Hindwings with 4 and 5 approximated or connate from angle | 3. |
| Hindwings with 4 and 5 remote | 7. |
| 3. Hindwings with 3 remote from angle | 4. |
| Hindwings with 3 almost connate with 4 and 5 | 57. Genus SCAEOSOPHA, Meyrick. |
| 4. Forewings with 6 absent. | 51. Genus HELICACMA, Meyrick. |
| Forewings with 6 present | 5. |
| 5. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked. | 53. Genus BATHRAULA, Meyrick. |
| Forewings with 2 and 3 remote. | 6. |
| 6. Thorax with posterior crest | 52. Genus PROTOGRYPA, Meyrick. |
| Thorax without posterior crest | 55. Genus ALLOTALANTA, Meyrick. |
| 7. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked | 8. |
| Hindwings with 3 and 4 rather remote. | 54. Genus HYALOCHNA, Meyrick. |
| 8. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface | 59. Genus CYPHOTHRYS, Meyrick. |
| Forewings without tufts of scales on surface | 9. |
| 9. Second joint of palpi rough towards apex beneath. | 58. Genus STREPTOTHRYS, Meyrick. |
| Second joint of palpi smooth-scaled. | 56. Genus ARCHISOPHA, Meyrick. |

10. Antennae of ♂ moderately and evenly, or strongly ciliated throughout	11.
Antennae of ♂ simple or very shortly and unevenly ciliated, seldom strongly on basal half.	209.
11. Forewings with 7 to apex or costa or absent (coincident with 8).	12.
Forewings with 7 to termen.	114.
12. Forewings with 7 present, to costa	13.
Forewings with 7 to apex or absent.	51.
13. Terminal joint of palpi with posterior scale-projection	14.
Terminal joint of palpi without posterior scale-projection.	15.
14. Basal joint of antennae with pecten.	48. Genus ERYSIPTILA, Meyrick.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten	50. Genus IZATHA, Walker.
15. Antennae partially thickened with scales on back	6. Genus DASYCERA, Stephens.
Antennae not thickened with scales on back.	16.
16. Second joint of palpi very long, rough-scaled towards apex beneath and sometimes above	17.
Second joint of palpi not so formed	18.
17. Terminal joint of palpi long.	4. Genus OECOPHORA, Latreille.
Terminal joint of palpi very short	47. Genus ORSOTRICHIA, Meyrick.
18. Second joint of palpi with tuft or projecting scales beneath	19.
Second joint of palpi without tuft or projecting scales beneath.	22.
19. Basal joint of antennae with pecten.	35. Genus PALIMMECES, Turner.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten	20.
20. Second joint of palpi with large broad projecting tuft beneath	44. Genus THAMNOSARA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi without large tuft.	21.
21. Second joint of palpi with short rough apical tuft.	49. Genus AOCHELETA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi with scales angularly projecting beyond middle.	181. Genus EUPHILTRA, Meyrick.
22. Forewings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked	23.
Forewings with 3 and 4 separate or out of 2	24.
23. Hindwings with 4 absent	32. Genus PHILTRONOMA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 4 present	33. Genus CECIDOLECHIA, Strand.
24. Basal joint of antennae with defined pecten	25.
Basal joint of antennae without defined pecten	42.
25. Hindwings with 5 absent	26.
Hindwings with 5 present	27.
26. Forewings with 2-5 connate	26. Genus SYNDROMA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2-4 remote	27. Genus ENDROSIS, Hübner.
27. Hindwings with 3 absent	22. Genus CROSSOPHORA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 3 present	28.
28. Forewings with 2 from 3/5 of lower margin of cell	36. Genus LESIANDRA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2 from not before 4/5 of cell	29.
29. Hindwings with 3 remote from angle	30.
Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated from angle.	32.
30. Hindwings with 4 and 5 connate or closely approximated.	7. Genus ANORCOTA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate	31.
31. Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae	21. Genus ARTIASTIS, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi not nearly reaching base of antennae	20. Genus PARATHETA, Meyrick.

32. Hindwings with 5 connate with 4	8. Genus TRICLONELLA, Busck.	
Hindwings with 5 separate		33.
33. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked or connate approximately		34.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate		37.
34. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate	38. Genus PAURONOTA, Lower.	
Hindwings elongate-ovate		35.
35. Forewings with 4 connate with or out of 2.	40. Genus GUESTIA, Meyrick.	
Forewings with 4 separate		36.
36. Basal joint of antennae rather dilated and excavated beneath.	41. Genus HOPLOSTEGA, Meyrick.	
Basal joint of antennae normal	42. Genus LEPTOCROCA, Meyrick.	
37. Hindwings in ♂ with expanded spherical tuft of hairs at base.	23. Genus DISSELIA, Meyrick.	
Hindwings in ♂ without such tuft		38.
38. Anterior tibiae and tarsi somewhat thickened with scales, displayed.	15. Genus CHIROCOMPA, Meyrick.	
Anterior tibiae and tarsi not thickened.		39.
39. Hindwings lanceolate, acute		40.
Hindwings elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate		41.
40. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked	24. Genus PLASMATICA, Meyrick.	
Hindwings with 6 and 7 parallel	16. Genus SATRAPIA, Meyrick.	
41. Second joint of palpi twice length of face	34. Genus DYSGNORIMA, Zeller.	
Second joint of palpi less than twice face	37. Genus BORKHAUSENIA, Hübner.	
42. Hindwings with 3 absent	1. Genus MIMODOXA, Lower.	
Hindwings with 3 present.		43.
43. Hindwings with 3 and 4 remote		44.
Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated		47.
44. Hindwings with 5 and 6 stalked	11. Genus NOCHELODES, Meyrick.	
Hindwings with 5 and 6 separate		45.
45. Hindwings with 4 and 5 closely approximated at base	12. Genus ANACOEMASTIS, Meyrick.	
Hindwings with 4 and 5 parallel		46.
46. Hindwings with hyaline patch beneath cell	3. Genus MORPHOTICA, Meyrick.	
Hindwings without hyaline patch	13. Genus PROMALACTIS, Meyrick.	
47. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate		48.
Hindwings trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate		50.
48. Second joint of palpi reaching or exceeding base of antennae.		49.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae	17. Genus OCHLOGENES, Meyrick.	
49. Transverse vein of hindwings outwards-oblique from 4 to 5	2. Genus MACROBATHRA, Meyrick.	
Transverse vein of hindwings not outwards-oblique from 4 to 5	14. Genus SCHIFFERMUELLERIA, Hübn.	
50. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate	39. Genus ARDOZYGA, Lower.	
Forewings with 2 and 3 remote	45. Genus GYMNOBATHRA, Meyrick.	
51. All tibiae with very long rough expanded hairs	76. Genus ATOPOPHRICTIS, Meyrick.	
Tibiae not all rough-haired		52.
52. Thorax crested		53.
Thorax smooth		65.
53. Terminal joint of palpi $\frac{1}{3}$ of second	102. Genus AGLAODES, Turner.	
Terminal joint of palpi longer than $\frac{1}{3}$ of second.		54.
54. Anterior tarsi thickened with dense scales		55.
Anterior tarsi not thickened		57.

55. <i>Posterior tarsi tufted above throughout</i>	99. Genus EOMICHLA, Meyrick.	
<i>Posterior tarsi not tufted</i>		56.
56. <i>Forewings with tufts of scales</i>	86. Genus PILOPREPES, Meyrick.	
<i>Forewings without tufts of scales</i>	87. Genus EPIPYRGA, Meyrick.	
57. <i>Basal joint of antennae without developed pecten</i>		58.
<i>Basal joint of antennae with pecten</i>		60.
58. <i>Terminal joint of palpi thickened with dense scales except apex</i> .	82. Genus TERATOPSIS, Walsingham.	
<i>Terminal joint of palpi moderately slender</i>		59.
59. <i>Forewings with small tufts of scales</i>	83. Genus CACOPHYIA, Rebel.	
<i>Forewings without tufts</i>	89. Genus BAREA, Walker.	
60. <i>Forewings with tufts of scales</i>	74. Genus TRACHYPEPLA, Meyrick (part.).	
<i>Forewings without tufts</i>		61.
61. <i>Hindwings with 2 and 3 connate</i>	73. Genus ATRIBASTA, Turner.	
<i>Hindwings with 2 and 3 separate</i>		62.
62. <i>Hindwings with 3 and 4 remote, 4 and 5 approximated</i> . . .	71. Genus OENOCHRODES, Lower.	
<i>Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate</i>		63.
63. <i>Forewings with 7 absent</i>	70. Genus MELOCHRYISIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Forewings with 7 present</i>		64.
64. <i>Second joint of palpi dilated with rough scales towards apex beneath</i> .	72. Genus OENOCHROA, Meyrick.	
<i>Second joint of palpi not dilated</i>	88. Genus PLACOCOSMA, Meyrick.	
65. <i>Forewings with tufts of scales</i>		66.
<i>Forewings without tufts of scales</i>		75.
66. <i>Basal joint of antennae with pecten</i>		67.
<i>Basal joint of antennae without</i>		71.
67. <i>Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with dense hairscales</i> . . .		68.
<i>Anterior tibiae and tarsi not thickened</i>		69.
68. <i>Posterior tarsi greatly elongated</i>	77. Genus LACTISTICA, Meyrick.	
<i>Posterior tarsi not much elongated</i>	78. Genus CASMARA, Walker.	
69. <i>Middle and posterior tibiae with whorls of projecting hairscales</i> .	64. Genus PETALANTHES, Meyrick.	
<i>Middle and posterior tibiae without whorls of projecting hairscales</i>		70.
70. <i>Antennae in ♂ with whorls of long cilia, ♀ usually semiapterous</i> .	75. Genus ATOMOTRICA, Meyrick.	
<i>Antennae in ♂ evenly ciliated, ♀ normal</i>	74. Genus TRACHYPEPLA, Meyrick (part.).	
71. <i>Second joint of palpi very long, dilated with rough scales</i> . . .	84. Genus ANCHINIA, Hübner.	
<i>Second joint of palpi not so formed</i>		72.
72. <i>Hindwings with apical projection of cilia</i>	85. Genus PHYLLOPHANES, Turner.	
<i>Hindwings without apical projection of cilia</i>		73.
73. <i>Terminal joint of palpi as long as second</i>	109. Genus SIDEROGAPTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Terminal joint of palpi much shorter than second</i>		74.
74. <i>Second joint of palpi with very long projecting hairs</i>	79. Genus CHEIMOPHILA, Hübner.	
<i>Second joint of palpi without long hairs</i>	80. Genus CHIMABACHE, Hübner.	
75. <i>Hindwings lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate</i>		76.
<i>Hindwings elongate-ovate or oblong-ovate</i>		80.
76. <i>Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate</i>	10. Genus DECANTHA, Busck.	
<i>Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated</i>		77
77. <i>Hindwings with 5 absent</i>	28. Genus OPSIGENES, Meyrick.	
<i>Hindwings with 5 present</i>		78.

78. <i>Terminal joint of palpi longer than second</i>	25. Genus HERRICHIA, Standinger.	
<i>Terminal joint of palpi not longer than second</i>		79.
79. <i>Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae, smooth</i>	9. Genus FABIOLA, Busck.	
<i>Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae, rough towards apex beneath</i>	29. Genus AMPHISBATHIS, Zeller.	
80. <i>Hindwings 1/2</i>	111. Genus DOLIOTECHNA, Meyrick.	
<i>Hindwings not much under 1</i>		81.
81. <i>Forewings with 7 absent (coincident with 8)</i>		82.
<i>Forewings with 7 present</i>		90.
82. <i>Hindwings with 3 absent</i>	5. Genus METAPHRASTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Hindwings with 3 present</i>		83.
83. <i>Forewings with 8 and 9 stalked</i>		84.
<i>Forewings with 8 and 9 separate</i>		85.
84. <i>Basal joint of antennae with dense flap of scales</i>	81. Genus PLATACTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Basal joint of antennae without pecten</i>	46. Genus GONADA, Busck.	
85. <i>Basal joint of antennae with pecten</i>		86.
<i>Basal joint of antennae without pecten</i>		87.
86. <i>Terminal joint of palpi as long as second</i>	30. Genus PERILACHNA, Meyrick.	
<i>Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second</i>	95. Genus MERMERISTIS, Meyrick.	
87. <i>Second joint of palpi very long, rough-scaled above and beneath</i>	43. Genus TYROMANTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Second joint of palpi not so formed</i>		88.
88. <i>Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked</i>	94. Genus DOXOMERES, Meyrick.	
<i>Forewings with 2 and 3 separate</i>		89.
89. <i>Forewings with 2 from angle</i>	31. Genus HYPERSYMMOCA, Chrétien.	
<i>Forewings with 2 from before angle</i>	108. Genus ATELOSTICHA, Meyrick.	
90. <i>Second joint of palpi thrice face, rough-scaled above and beneath</i>	206. Genus POLYEUCTA, Turner.	
<i>Second joint of palpi not so formed</i>		91.
91. <i>Second joint of palpi with angular apical projection beneath</i>		92.
<i>Second joint of palpi without angular apical projection beneath</i>		93.
92. <i>Forewings with 9 stalked with 8</i>	110. Genus ORSIMACHA, Meyrick.	
<i>Forewings with 9 separate</i>	61. Genus IOPTERA, Meyrick.	
93. <i>Basal joint of antennae with pecten</i>		94.
<i>Basal joint of antennae without pecten</i>		99.
94. <i>Second joint of palpi dilated with rough projecting scales beneath</i>	62. Genus PHRICONYMA, Meyrick.	
<i>Second joint of palpi with appressed scales</i>		95.
95. <i>Terminal joint of palpi somewhat thickened and roughened</i>	92. Genus TRACHYNTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Terminal joint of palpi not thickened</i>		96.
96. <i>Antennae scaled on back and with whorls of scales at joints</i>	97. Genus STEREODYTIS, Meyrick.	
<i>Antennae not scaled</i>		97.
97. <i>Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked</i>	93. Genus ELAEONOMA, Meyrick.	
<i>Forewings with 2 and 3 separate</i>		98.
98. <i>Second joint of palpi extremely long, terminal less than half second</i>	66. Genus EPITHYMEMA, Turner.	
<i>Palpi not so formed</i>	98. Genus EULECHRIA, Meyrick.	
99. <i>Hindwings with 2 and 3 connate</i>	60. Genus SYNTOMAULA, Meyrick.	
<i>Hindwings with 2 and 3 remote</i>		100.

100. Forewings with 3 absent, 2 and 4 stalked	101.
Forewings with 3 present	102.
101. Hindwings with 5 present	68. Genus ANCHONOMA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 5 absent	67. Genus MARTYRINGA, Busck.
102. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked	103.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate	105.
103. Forewings with 9 out of 7	101. Genus PARACHARACTIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 9 separate	104.
104. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle	107. Genus THAUMATOLITA, Walsingham.
Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from before angle	90. Genus CYCLOGONA, Lower.
105. Second joint of palpi with apical tuft beneath.	91. Genus TRIGONOPHYLLA, Turner.
Second joint of palpi without apical tuft beneath.	106.
106. Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second	107.
Terminal joint of palpi as long as second	112.
107. Forewings with 9 out of 7	69. Genus ANCHARCHA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 9 separate	108.
108. Anterior tarsi thickened with rough scales.	100. Genus PYCNOTARSA, Meyrick.
Anterior tarsi not thickened.	109.
109. Middle tibiae with whorls of long bristly hairs	65. Genus TRICHOMOERIS, Meyrick.
Middle tibiae without whorls of long bristly hairs	110.
110. Antennae in ♂ with whorls of long ciliations.	63. Genus LOCHEUTIS, Meyrick.
Antennae in ♂ simply ciliated.	111.
111. Terminal joint of palpi slender.	104. Genus TISOBARICA, Walker.
Terminal joint of palpi stout, thickened with scales	96. Genus ECLACTISTIS, Meyrick.
112. Forewings with 9 out of 7	113.
Forewings with 9 separate	106. Genus MACHIMIA, Clemens.
113. Hindwings with transverse vein from 4 to 6 outwards-oblique	112. Genus LYSIGRAPHA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with transverse vein from 4 to 6 inwards-oblique	113. Genus PELOMIMAS, Meyrick.
114. Hindwings with 4 absent	115.
Hindwings with 4 present	116.
115. Forewings with 3 absent.	141. Genus PTOCHOSARIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 3 present	119. Genus MICROLOCHA, Meyrick.
116. Thorax crested	117.
Thorax smooth	120.
117. Terminal joint of palpi thickened and roughened anteriorly	118.
Terminal joint of palpi slender.	119.
118. Forewings with tufts of scales	103. Genus LOPHOPEPLA, Turner.
Forewings without tufts.	201. Genus ECLECTA, Meyrick.
119. Forewings with tufts of scales	171. Genus PYRGOPTILA, Meyrick.
Forewings without tufts.	172. Genus MESOLECTA, Meyrick.
120. Forewings with 10 absent	136. Genus SYSCALMA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 10 present	121.
121. Second joint of palpi very long, porrected, rough-scaled above and beneath	122.
Second joint of palpi not so formed.	125.

122. *Forewings with stigmata raised* 147. Genus *APLOTA*, Stephens.
Forewings with stigmata not raised 123.
123. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 124.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten. 149. Genus *TOPEUTIS*, Hübner.
124. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked* 162. Genus *TRACHYZANCLA*, Turner.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 148. Genus *PLEUROTA*, Hübner.
125. *Second joint of palpi with apical tuft beneath.* 126.
Second joint of palpi sometimes rough-scaled but not tufted 139.
126. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 127.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 202. Genus *CLONITICA*, Meyrick.
127. *Forewings with 3 absent.* 144. Genus *EXARSIA*, Meyrick.
Forewings with 3 present 128.
128. *Terminal joint of palpi thickened with rough scales* 208. Genus *ARACHNOGRAPHIA*, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi not thickened with rough scales. 129.
129. *Hindwings with 6 and 7 nearly approximated or stalked* 204. Genus *HETEROPTOLIS*, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 6 and 7 parallel 130.
130. *Terminal joint of palpi half second or less* 131.
Terminal joint of palpi more than half second 132.
131. *Hindwings elongate-ovate* 203. Genus *ZELOTECHNA*, Meyrick.
Hindwings lanceolate 142. Genus *PATTALODES*, Meyrick.
132. *Terminal joint of palpi as long as second* 133.
Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second 138.
133. *Basal joint of antennae without pecten.* 134.
Basal joint of antennae with pecten 135.
134. *Hairs of forehead forming a rough conical tuft* 150. Genus *RHOECOPTERA*, Meyrick.
Hairs of forehead not tufted 151. Genus *ATHEROPLA*, Meyrick.
135. *Hindwings broad-lanceolate.* 143. Genus *SAROPLA*, Meyrick.
Hindwings oblong-ovate or elongate ovate. 136.
136. *Terminal joint of palpi longer than second* 207. Genus *TORTRICOPSIS*, Newman.
Terminal joint of palpi not longer than second 137.
137. *Second joint of palpi with hairs triangularly expanded above* 146. Genus *CORETHROPALPA*, Turner.
Second joint of palpi with hairs not expanded. 152. Genus *PELTOSARIS*, Meyrick.
138. *Basal joint of antennae without pecten.* 145. Genus *ORTHIASTIS*, Meyrick.
Basal joint of antennae with pecten. 205. Genus *WINGIA*, Walsingham.
139. *Anterior tibiae dilated with rough scales* 140.
Anterior tibiae sometimes thickened, but not roughly dilated. 143.
140. *Forewings with 8 and 9 out of 7* 158. Genus *ZATRICHODES*, Meyrick.
Forewings with 9 separate 141.
141. *Forewings with tufts of scales* 200. Genus *HABROSCOPA*, Meyrick.
Forewings without tufts. 142.
142. *Terminal joint of palpi very short, concealed* 196. Genus *ARCTOPODA*, Butler.
Terminal joint of palpi moderately long, exposed 131. Genus *CREPIDOSCELES*, Meyrick.
143. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked* 144.
Forewings with 2 and 3 not stalked 148.
144. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 145.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten. 165. Genus *ENCHRONISTA*, Meyrick.

145. *Forewings with 8 to apex* 194. Genus CITHARODICA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 8 to costa 146.
146. *Antennae somewhat thickened with scales on back.* 160. Genus CRYPTOPEGES, Butler.
Antennae not thickened 147.
147. *Second joint of palpi exceeding base of antennae* 163. Genus CHEZALA, Walker.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 161. Genus EUDRYMOPSIS, Lower.
148. *Hindwings with 5 absent* 157. Genus ARCTOSCELIS, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 5 present 149.
149. *Hindwings with 8 connected with cell by bar before angle* . . 159. Genus XENOMICTA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 8 free 150.
150. *Second joint of palpi with scales expanded towards apex above* 151.
Second joint of palpi with scales not expanded towards apex above. 154.
151. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 156. Genus PROTOMACHA, Meyrick.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten 152.
152. *Forewings with 9 out of 7* 199. Genus CHARIPHYLLA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 9 separate 153.
153. *Terminal joint of palpi half second.* 198. Genus PHYTOMIMIA, Walsingham.
Terminal joint of palpi more than half second 155. Genus ZACORUS, Butler.
154. *Hindwings with 5 curved and approximated to 4 at base* 155.
Hindwings with 5 not curved and approximated to 4 at base 160.
155. *Terminal joint of palpi less than half second* 188. Genus THYROMORPHA, Turner.
Terminal joint of palpi not less than half second. 156.
156. *Forewings with 9 out of 7 or closely approximated near base* . 197. Genus DOXA, Walsingham.
Forewings with 9 separate 157.
157. *Terminal joint of palpi thickened* 158.
Terminal joint of palpi slender. 159.
158. *Hindwings broader than forewings.* 193. Genus EUPRIONOCERA, Turner.
Hindwings not broader than forewings. 191. Genus EPICURICA, Meyrick.
159. *Basal joint of posterior tarsi in ♂ much elongated* 189. Genus TIGAVA, Walker.
Basal joint of posterior tarsi normal. 184. Genus HELIOCAUSTA, Meyrick.
160. *Forewings with 8 to termen* 195. Genus CALLIZYGA, Turner.
Forewings with 8 to costa 161.
161. *Basal joint of antennae without pecten.* 162.
Basal joint of antennae with pecten. 173.
162. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 163.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 171.
163. *Terminal joint of palpi as long as second.* 164.
Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second 168.
164. *Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with scales* 185. Genus HYBOCROSSA, Turner.
Anterior tibiae and tarsi not thickened with scales 165.
165. *Terminal joint of palpi stout, somewhat roughened anteriorly* . 182. Genus ZONOPETALA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi slender. 166.
166. *Second joint of palpi with rough projecting scales towards apex
beneath* 153. Genus THALEROTRICA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi with appressed scales. 167.
167. *Hindwings in ♂ with costal fringe of hairs* 178. Genus ZAPHANAULA, Meyrick.
Hindwings in ♂ without costal fringe of hairs 183. Genus COMPSOTROPHA, Meyrick.

168. *Forewings with tufts of raised scales* 125. Genus ZYGOLOPHA, Meyrick.
Forewings without tufts 169.
169. *Second joint of palpi twice as long as face.* 167. Genus HARPELLA, Schrank.
Second joint of palpi not twice as long as face. 170.
170. *Terminal joint of palpi thickened* 187. Genus EOMYSTIS, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi slender 154. Genus ANTIOPALA, Meyrick.
171. *Anterior tarsi thickened with scales* 130. Genus ARISTEIS, Meyrick.
Anterior tarsi not thickened with scales. 172.
172. *Hindwings ovate-lanceolate* 114. Genus EULACHNA, Meyrick.
Hindwings elongate-ovate 139. Genus EUTHICTIS, Meyrick.
173. *Second joint of palpi twice as long as face* 174.
Second joint of palpi not twice as long as face. 176.
174. *Antennae thickened with scales on back* 164. Genus ASTIARCHA, Meyrick.
Antennae not thickened with scales on back 175.
175. *Terminal joint of palpi moderately stout* 192. Genus DELONOMA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi slender. 166. Genus TANYZANCLA, Meyrick.
176. *Terminal joint of palpi as long as second* 177.
Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second 186.
177. *Second joint of palpi expanded beneath on posterior half and
rough towards apex* 124. Genus OXYTHECTA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi not so formed. 178.
178. *Hindwings tolerably pointed* 179.
Hindwings trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate 182.
179. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 180.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 122. Genus TACHYSTOLA, Meyrick.
180. *Second joint of palpi slender* 181.
Second joint of palpi much thickened 170. Genus OPSITYCHA, Meyrick.
181. *Hindwings with 3 and 4 parallel* 121. Genus ANTIPTERNA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate 123. Genus OCYSTOLA, Meyrick.
182. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 183.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 137. Genus PAROCYSTOLA, Turner.
183. *Middle tibiae expanded with rough hairs* 175. Genus LEISTOMORPHA, Meyrick.
Middle tibiae normal 184.
184. *Terminal joint of palpi stout* 177. Genus CORMOTYPA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi slender. 185.
185. *Forewings with 2 rather remote* 180. Genus ARCHÆERETA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2-4 approximated 179. Genus CHRYSONOMA, Meyrick.
186. *Terminal joint of palpi half second or less* 187.
Terminal joint of palpi more than half second 192.
187. *Antennae thickened with scales above towards base* 168. Genus PSALTRIODES, Meyrick.
Antennae not thickened with scales above towards base 188.
188. *Second joint of palpi rough-scaled beneath throughout* 189.
Second joint of palpi not rough-scaled beneath throughout 190.
189. *Terminal joint of palpi stout* 176. Genus PACHYBELA, Turner.
Terminal joint of palpi slender. 128. Genus TRACHYNYSTA, Meyrick.
190. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 191.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 132. Genus HIPPOMACHA, Meyrick.

191. *Terminal joint of palpi 1/4 of second* 135. Genus HEMIBELA, Turner.
Terminal joint of palpi more than 1/4 of second. 169. Genus SPANIACMA, Meyrick.
192. *Forewings with stigmata raised* 127. Genus HETEROZYGA, Meyrick.
Forewings with stigmata not raised 193.
193. *Forewings with 4 absent* 194.
Forewings with 4 present 195.
194. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 126. Genus Picrogenes, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 18. Genus MIXODETIS, Meyrick.
195. *Hindwings lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate* 196.
Hindwings elongate-ovate 202.
196. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 197.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 200.
197. *Hindwings with 3 and 4 remote* 198.
Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate 199.
198. *Hindwings with 7 to apex* 120. Genus ACOROTRICA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 7 to costa 19. Genus PERIALLACTIS, Meyrick.
199. *Antennae 2/3-3/4* 118. Genus LAXONOMA, Meyrick
Antennae 4/5-5/6 117. Genus HAPLODYTA, Meyrick.
200. *Forewings with 1b simple, terminal cilia with black scale-projections* 140. Genus AEOLCOSMA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 1b furcate, terminal cilia without black scale-projections 201.
201. *Abdomen in ♂ with lateral and dorsal tufts* 116. Genus DASYCERCA, Turner.
Abdomen in ♂ normal 115. Genus MACHAERITIS, Meyrick.
202. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 203.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 207.
203. *Anterior tarsi thickened with scales* 186. Genus LEPIDOTARSA, Meyrick.
Anterior tarsi not thickened with scales 204.
204. *Abdomen stout, depressed* 173. Genus LATOMETUS, Butler.
Abdomen normal 205.
205. *Terminal joint of palpi thick* 190. Genus ECHROIS, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi slender 206.
206. *Antennae almost 1* 134. Genus HAPALOTEUCHA, Meyrick.
Antennae 2/3 174. Genus PHILOBOTA, Meyrick.
207. *Second joint of palpi with rough projecting scales at apex beneath* 129. Genus COERANICA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi without rough projecting scales at apex beneath 208.
208. *Hindwings with 6 and 7 nearly approximated at base* . . . 133. Genus OLBONOMA, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 6 and 7 parallel 138. Genus COESYRA, Meyrick.
209. *Termen of forewings deeply excavated below apex* 210.
Termen of forewings not deeply excavated below apex 211.
210. *Terminal joint of palpi rough-scaled posteriorly* 268. Genus EUCLEODORA, Walsingham.
Terminal joint of palpi smooth 267. Genus PSITTACASTIS, Meyrick.
211. *Forewings with 7 absent* 212.
Forewings with 7 present 225.

212. Forewings with 5 or 6 to apparent apex	213.
Forewings with 5 and 6 to termen.	216.
213. Hindwings with 5 absent	266. Genus IDIOCRATES, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 5 present	214.
214. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled	265. Genus TARUDA, Walker.
Posterior tibiae nearly smooth	215.
215. Forewings in ♂ with 12 running into 11	261. Genus HAMADERA, Busck.
Forewings in ♂ with 12 free	262. Genus ERITHYMA, Meyrick.
216. Hindwings with 4 absent	216. Genus LANGASTIS, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 4 present	217.
217. Forewings with 2 from well before angle	218.
Forewings with 2 from angle	220.
218. Forewings with 3 absent	255. Genus PLOCAMOSARIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 3 present	219.
219. Hindwings elongate-ovate	219. Genus EUPSELIA, Meyrick.
Hindwings ovate-lanceolate	222. Genus PHOLEUTIS, Meyrick.
220. Hindwings ovate.	249. Genus OCTASPHALES, Meyrick.
Hindwings elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate.	221.
221. Forewings with 3 absent	218. Genus MACROSACES, Meyrick.
Forewings with 3 present	222.
222. Terminal joint of palpi as long as second	223.
Terminal joint of palpi much shorter than second	224.
223. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked	297. Genus TRIPTOLOGA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate	276. Genus PAEPIA, Walker.
224. Second joint of palpi with long rough projecting scales above	275. Genus HIMOTICA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi with appressed scales	295. Genus MELOTELES, Meyrick.
225. Antennae 1 or over 1 (at least in ♂)	226.
Antennae under 1	240.
226. Hindwings with 4 absent	227.
Hindwings with 4 present	228.
227. Antennae in ♂ simple	228. Genus EONYMPHA, Meyrick.
Antennae in ♂ ciliated towards base	240. Genus FILINOTA, Busck.
228. Forewings with 4 absent.	274. Genus STRUTHOSCELIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 4 present	229.
229. Terminal joint of palpi with posterior scale-thickening	230.
Terminal joint of palpi without posterior scale-thickening	231.
230. Hindwings ovate-lanceolate	269. Genus PICROTECHNA, Meyrick.
Hindwings ovate	245. Genus SCORPIOPSIS, Turner.
231. Forewings with 3 and 4 stalked	242. Genus CARCINA, Hübner.
Forewings with 3 and 4 separate	232.
232. Terminal joint of palpi less than half second	241. Genus ANCIPITA, Busck.
Terminal joint of palpi more than half second	233.
233. Forewings with 9 and 10 connate or stalked	239. Genus BARANTOLA, Walker.
Forewings with 9 and 10 separate	234.
234. Middle tibiae with long scale-tufts above	273. Genus PSEUDOCENTRIS, Meyrick.
Middle tibiae without tufts	235.

235. *Hindwings ovate, cilia 1/3* 250. Genus PERITORNEUTA, Turner.
Hindwings elongate-ovate, cilia 1 or more 236.
236. *Forewings with 7 to termen* 237.
Forewings with 7 to apex or costa 238.
237. *Terminal joint of palpi more than twice second* 272. Genus RHINDOMA, Busck.
Terminal joint of palpi as long as second 220. Genus PSALTICA, Meyrick.
238. *Terminal joint of palpi longer than second* 239.
Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second 221. Genus PSEUDODOXIA, Durrant.
239. *Second joint of palpi with long rough scales beneath* 264. Genus COMOTECHNA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi smooth 263. Genus COMPSISTIS, Meyrick.
240. *Forewings with 11 absent* 291. Genus ORYGOCERA, Walsingham.
Forewings with 11 present 241.
241. *Hairs of crown forming a dense erect tuft* 244. Genus THUDACA, Walker.
Hairs of crown not forming an erect tuft 242.
242. *Terminal joint of palpi with scale-projection* 243.
Terminal joint of palpi without scale-projection 247.
243. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked* 258. Genus PSOROSTICHA, Lower.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 244.
244. *Forewings with tufts of scales* 245.
Forewings without tufts 246.
245. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 257. Genus AEOLERNIS, Meyrick.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten 256. Genus TONICA, Walker.
246. *Forewings with 7 to costa* 270. Genus PORTHMOLOGA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 7 to apex or termen 247.
247. *Terminal joint of palpi as long as second* 293. Genus LASIOMACTRA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi much shorter than second 246. Genus HYPERCALIA, Stephens.
248. *Forewings with 10 absent* 231. Genus PSEUDOPROTASIS, Walsingham.
Forewings with 10 present 249.
249. *Second joint of palpi very long, straight, rough-scaled above* 250.
Second joint of palpi not so formed 254.
250. *Forewings with 7 to costa* 251.
Forewings with 7 to apex or termen 253.
251. *Forewings with tufts of scales* 281. Genus ECTAGA, Walsingham.
Forewings without tufts 252.
252. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 234. Genus BRIAROSTOMA, Meyrick.
Basal joint of antenna without pecten 243. Genus ENCHOCRATES, Meyrick.
253. *Second joint of palpi rough-scaled beneath* 286. Genus HETEROCHYTA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi not rough-scaled beneath 287. Genus XYSTOCEROS, Meyrick.
254. *Second joint of palpi brush-like beneath, abdomen flat* 260. Genus DEPRESSARIA, Haworth.
Second joint of palpi not brush-like beneath, abdomen not flat 255.
255. *Thorax crested* 256.
Thorax smooth 260.
256. *Forewings with 7 to termen* 224. Genus MACHETIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 7 to costa or apex 257.
257. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked* 258.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 259.

258. Basal joint of antennae with pecten 259. Genus ENAERETIA, Stainton.
 Basal joint of antennae without pecten. 278. Genus EPIGRAPHIA, Stephens.
259. Forewings with 7 to costa 302. Genus LATHICROSSA, Meyrick.
 Forewings with 7 to apex 225. Genus SPHYRELATA, Meyrick.
260. Forewings with 6 to apex 271. Genus EUTORNA, Meyrick.
 Forewings with 6 to termen 261.
261. Forewings with 11 from 1/3 of cell 262.
 Forewings with 11 nearly from middle of cell 264.
262. Hindwings with 4 absent 227. Genus EROTIS, Meyrick.
 Hindwings with 4 present 263.
263. Terminal joint of palpi half second. 235. Genus CERANTHES, Meyrick.
 Terminal joint of palpi as long as second 238. Genus DIICOSMA, Meyrick.
264. Hindwings with 5 absent 217. Genus SCALIDEUTIS, Meyrick.
 Hindwings with 5 present 265.
265. Hindwings with 3 absent 213. Genus LEPTOCOPA, Meyrick.
 Hindwings with 3 present 266.
266. Hindwings with 3 and 4 remote 267.
 Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or approximated from angle 270.
267. Basal joint of antennae with pecten. 268.
 Basal joint of antennae without pecten. 230. Genus ISOCRITA, Meyrick.
268. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked 226. Genus AMPHIPSEUSTIS, Meyrick.
 Hindwings with 4 and 5 separate 269.
269. Second joint of palpi with long projecting tuft. 229. Genus PARODAEA, Meyrick.
 Second joint of palpi without tuft 212. Genus ALLOCLITA, Staudinger.
270. Anterior and middle tibiae tufted with long rough hairs 209. Genus CREMIDOLOPHUS, Walsingham.
 Anterior and middle tibiae not tufted 271.
271. Tongue rudimentary or absent 272.
 Tongue developed. 274.
272. Anterior tibiae and tarsi short, dilated with scales 232. Genus HEDNOPHORA, Meyrick.
 Anterior tibiae and tarsi normal 273.
273. Hindwings with 6 and 7 approximated or stalked 282. Genus APILETRIA, Lederer.
 Hindwings with 6 and 7 parallel 283. Genus MYLOTHRA, Meyrick.
274. Anterior tibiae and tarsi short, somewhat dilated with scales 275.
 Anterior tibiae and tarsi normal 276.
275. Forewings with 7 to costa 233. Genus THYESTARCHIA, Meyrick.
 Forewings with 7 to termen. 294. Genus HOMOSACES, Meyrick.
276. Forewings with 9 out of 7 277.
 Forewings with 9 separate 280.
277. Second joint of palpi with rough expanded scales above towards
 apex 299. Genus MESOTHYRSA, Meyrick.
 Second joint of palpi smooth-scaled. 278.
278. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked 279.
 Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 301. Genus PHANERODOXA, Meyrick.
279. Hindwings with 5 much nearer 4 than 6 296. Genus PHILARGA, Meyrick.
 Hindwings with 5 not nearer 4 than 6. 277. Genus COSTOMA, Busck.

280. *Terminal joint of palpi in ♂ aborted or absent, second very long* 298. Genus PERIACMA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi in ♂ developed 281.
281. *Second joint of palpi with tuft or projecting scales beneath* 282.
Second joint of palpi without tuft or projecting scales beneath 283.
282. *Second joint of palpi rough-scaled towards apex above* 215. Genus TERTHROTICA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi not rough-scaled above 251. Genus NYMPHOSTOLA, Meyrick.
283. *Hindwings with 7 connected with 8 by bar beyond cell* 292. Genus EPIPHRACTIS, Meyrick.
Hindwings with 7 not connected with 8 by bar beyond cell 284.
284. *Forewings with tufts of scales* 285.
Forewings without tufts 287.
285. *Forewings with 7 to costa* 286.
Forewings with 7 to apex 279. Genus SEMIOSCOPIS, Hübner.
286. *Hindwings ovate-lanceolate* 210. Genus CHALCOCOLONA, Meyrick.
Hindwings oblong-ovate 280. Genus ENICOSTOMA, Stephens.
287. *Terminal joint of palpi less than half second* 223. Genus HETEROBATHRA, Lower.
Terminal joint of palpi not less than half second 288.
288. *Hindwings with 5 bent and approximated to 4* 289.
Hindwings with 5 parallel 291.
289. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked* 253. Genus NEOSIGALA, Turner.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 290.
290. *Terminal joint of palpi as long as second* 254. Genus MIMOZELA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi shorter than second 252. Genus PROTEODES, Meyrick.
291. *Maxillary palpi porrected, distinct* 247. Genus PROTONOSTOMA, Meyrick.
Maxillary palpi appressed to tongue 292.
292. *Two basal joints of posterior tarsi roughly tufted* 284. Genus PELEOPODA, Zeller.
Two basal joints of posterior tarsi not tufted 293.
293. *Basal joint of antennae with pecten* 294.
Basal joint of antennae without pecten 298.
294. *Hindwings lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate* 295.
Hindwings elongate-ovate or trapezoidal-ovate 296.
295. *Forewings with 7 to apex* 211. Genus PROCELEUSTIS, Meyrick.
Forewings with 7 to costa 236. Genus OCYPHRON, Meyrick.
296. *Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked or closely approximated* 288. Genus PLESIOSTICHA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2 and 3 separate 297.
297. *Forewings with 2 from angle* 289. Genus AULOTROPHA, Meyrick.
Forewings with 2 remote from angle 290. Genus GERDANA, Busck.
298. *Second joint of palpi with long rough projecting scales above* 285. Genus SCOLIOPHAGIA, Meyrick.
Second joint of palpi at most with scales expanded at apex 299.
299. *Hindwings lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate* 300.
Hindwings elongate-ovate or trapezoidal-ovate 302.
300. *Forewings with 7 to costa* 301.
Forewings with 7 to apex 105. Genus CALLITHAUMA, Turner.
301. *Terminal joint of palpi half second* 237. Genus AREOCOSMA, Meyrick.
Terminal joint of palpi more than half second 214. Genus MELEONOMA, Meyrick.
302. *Second joint of palpi reaching base of antennae* 300. Genus CRYPTOLECHIA, Zeller.
Second joint of palpi not reaching base of antennae 248. Genus TRYCHERODES, Meyrick.

Group 1. Oecophorides

Antennae in ♂ moderately and evenly, or strongly ciliated. Forewings with 7 to costa.

1. GENUS MIMODOXA, LOWER

Mimodoxa, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 96 (1901). — Type : *M. dryina*, Lower.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately and evenly ciliated, basal joint very elongate, somewhat thickened, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 1, broadly lanceolate, cilia $1\ 1/2$; 3 absent (coincident with 4), 5-7 parallel, transverse vein oblique between 6 and 7.

Remarks. — A development of *Macrobathra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. dryina*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 97 (1901). E. Australia.

2. GENUS MACROBATHRA, MEYRICK

Macrobathra, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type : *M. chrysotoxa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately and evenly ciliated, basal joint very elongate, slender, without pecten or only with one or two scales at base. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, smooth or somewhat loose or seldom rough beneath, terminal joint longer than second, very slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with lower fork of $1b$ partially obsolete, 2 from about $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings rather under 1, broadly lanceolate, cilia $1\ 1/2-2$; 3 and 4 stalked or seldom connate or nearly approximated, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein outwardly oblique from 4 to 5, inwardly oblique from 6 to 7.

Remarks. — This easily recognisable, elegant, and interesting genus can only be regarded as a descendant of *Schiffermuelleria*, but is now separated from it rather widely in structure, habits, and appearance, and must date far back in origin. Some of the species fly freely in sunshine; others are retired in habit, and best obtained by rearing from the larva. They are usually conspicuously marked with white or yellow spots or fasciae on a dark ground; species of the genus *Limnoecia* (*Cosmopterygidae*) are often very similar to them in markings as well as in some points of structure, but can be at once distinguished by the different neuration of hindwings; yet the remarkable resemblances, which are apparently not referable to similarity of habit, deserve study.

Geographical distribution of species. — Of the 87 described species 74 are from Australia and Tasmania, 9 from the Indian region, and 4 African; I infer that this indicates an Indian origin, with large special development in Australia corresponding to favourable conditions, particularly the great predominance of their favourite food-plants, *Acacia*, which is the largest genus of flowering plants in that continent.

Larva often strikingly coloured, feeding between spun leaves (or phyllodia, flowers, and shoots).

Pupa in the larval habitation, without cocoon.

Foodplants invariably *Leguminosae*, and usually species of *Acacia*; many have been bred, and others have obviously a similar association.

1. *M. porphyrea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 10, p. 820 (1886). New South Wales.
2. *M. isoscelana*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 182 (1893). S. Australia.
3. *M. anemodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 10, p. 819 (1886). S. Australia.
4. *M. nephelomorpha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 820 (1886). E. Australia, Tasmania.
5. *M. brontodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 821 (1886). Queensland.
6. *M. syncoma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 112 (1899). New South Wales.
7. *M. astrota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 216 (1914). N. Queensland.
8. *M. micropis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 102 (1894). Queensland.
9. *M. ceraunobola*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 10, p. 818 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
10. *M. philopsamma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 47 (1900). S. Australia.
11. *M. diplochrysa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 104 (1894). Queensland.
12. *M. puncticulata*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 32 (1896). Queensland.
13. *M. myriophthalma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 822 (1886). E. Australia, Tasmania.
- chrysospila*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 33 (1896).
14. *M. chrysospila*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 822 (1886). Queensland.
- chrysobaphes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 32 (1896).
15. *M. hexadyas*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 35 (1906). Queensland.
16. *M. rubicundella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 649 (1864). Queensland.
- rosea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 33 (1896).
17. *M. hyalistis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1679 (1888). W. Australia.
18. *M. vexillariata*, Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 16, p. 90 (1901). Queensland.
19. *M. drosera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 96 (1901). Queensland.
20. *M. épimela*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 106 (1894). S. Australia.
21. *M. hemitropa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 817 (1886). S. Australia.
22. *M. metallica*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 111 (1899). New South Wales.
23. *M. gastroleuca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 29, p. 109 (1905). New South Wales.
24. *M. synastra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 815 (1886). S. E. & W. Australia, Tasmania.
25. *M. galenaea*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 167 (1902). New South Wales.
26. *M. xuthocoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 813 (1886). E. Australia.
27. *M. leucopeda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 813 (1886). New South Wales.
28. *M. rhodospila*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 814 (1886). New South Wales.
29. *M. synacta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep, Vol. 2, p. 364 (1920). S. Australia.
30. *M. alternatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 644 (1864). E. & W. Australia.

31. *M. parthenistis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1678. W. Australia.
(1888).
32. *M. obliquata*, Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 16, p. 90 (1901). Queensland.
33. *M. harmostis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1678 W. Australia.
(1888).
34. *M. homocosma*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 167 Queensland.
(1902).
35. *M. melanota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 809 (1886). Queensland.
36. *M. niphadobola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 810 (1886). Queensland.
37. *M. phernaea*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 112 (1899). New South Wales.
38. *M. bigerella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 644 (1864). E. & S. Australia.
crymalea, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 816 (1886).
39. *M. decataea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 216 (1914). N. Queensland.
40. *M. callispila*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 334 (1916). N. Australia.
41. *M. proxena*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 216 (1914). Nyasaland.
42. *M. fasciata*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 118, pl. 6, f. 56 (1891). Gambia, Rhodesia.
43. *M. peraeota*, Meyrick, Ann. Transvaal Mus. Vol. 8, p. 98 (1921). Portuguese E. Africa.
44. *M. distincta*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 119, pl. 6, f. 57 (1891). Gambia.
45. *M. nomaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 217 (1914). S. India, Ceylon.
46. *M. myrocoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 218 (1914). Assam.
47. *M. ochanota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 295 (1915). S. India.
48. *M. arneutis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 218 (1914). Assam.
49. *M. gentilis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 212 (1918). Kanara.
50. *M. petalitis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 295 (1915). S. India.
51. *M. argonota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 811 (1886). E. Australia.
52. *M. opposita*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 364 (1920). Queensland.
53. *M. honoratella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1030 (1864). Queensland.
eudesma, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 415 (1900).
54. *M. arrectella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 643 (1864). Queensland.
55. *M. zonodesma*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 414 (1900). New South Wales.
56. *M. notozyga*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 217 (1914). N. Queensland.
57. *M. sarcoleuca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 296 (1915). Queensland.
58. *M. exaeta*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 335 (1916). N. Queensland.
59. *M. chlorosoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 810 (1886). Queensland.
60. *M. cirrhodora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 296 (1915). Victoria.
61. *M. trithyra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 808 (1886). S. E. Australia.
62. *M. platychroa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 270 (1897). Victoria.
63. *M. melanargyra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 817 (1886). Queensland.
64. *M. anacampta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 217 (1914). N. Queensland.
65. *M. constrictella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 647 (1864). E. & W. Australia.
66. *M. pompholyctis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1677 W. Australia.
(1888).
67. *M. aphristis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1677 (1888). W. Australia.
68. *M. euryleuca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 808 (1886). E. Australia, Tasmania.
69. *M. melanomitra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 807 (1886). S. E. Australia.
70. *M. xanthoplaca*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 167 S. E. & W. Australia.
(1902).
71. *M. desmotoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 806 (1886). E. Australia.
72. *M. heminephela*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 806 (1886). Victoria, Tasmania.
73. *M. monoclina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 294 (1915). S. India, Ceylon.
74. *M. dasyplaca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 103 (1904). Tasmania.
75. *M. anemarcha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 805 Tasmania.
(1886).
76. *M. asemantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 103 (1904). Tasmania.

77. *M. mesopora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 804 (1886). E. Australia.
 78. *M. allocrana*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 336 (1916). N. Queensland.
 79. *M. heterozona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1676 (1888). W. Australia,
 80. *M. trimorpha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1675 (1888). W. Australia,
 81. *M. euryxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 803 (1886). Queensland.
 rhythmodes, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 335 (1916).
 82. *M. chrysotoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 804 (1886). — **Plate I. Fig. 1.** E. Australia, Tasmania.
 83. *M. monostadia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 803 (1886). Queensland.
 84. *M. equestris*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 143 (1910). Assam.
 85. *M. gonoloma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 104 (1894). Queensland.
 86. *M. hamaxitodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 802 (1886). New South Wales.
 87. *M. hedrastis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 295 (1915). Burma.

3. GENUS MORPHOTICA, MEYRICK

Morphotica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 297 (1915). — Type: *M. mirifica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint very long and slender; somewhat thickened towards apex, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint longer than second, very slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with rough scales above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; an elongate hyaline patch beneath cell, 2-4 rather approximated towards base, 5-7 slightly approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Probably derivable from early forms of *Macrobathra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical Australia.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. mirifica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 297 (1915). N. Australia.

4. GENUS OECOPHORA, LATREILLE

Oecophora, Latreille, Préc. caract. gén. Ins. p. 146, Gen. Crust. Ins. Vol. 3, p. 417 (1802). — Type: *Oe. bractella*, Linnaeus.

Alabonia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 418 (1826). Type: *Oe. geoffrella*, Linnaeus.

Characters. — Head with smoothly appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ ciliated with long fascicles (3-4), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, recurved, second joint very much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with scales, rough beneath and sometimes above, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A specialised offshoot from *Dasycera*. The gaily coloured perfect insects fly in bright sunshine. The name *Oecophora* has been misapplied, at first through neglect of Latreille's

specification of the type, and later through misunderstanding of it, since it was specified as *sulphurella*, Fabricius, and that name was given by Fabricius to two species, one being a *Dasycera*, the other identical with *bractella*, Linnaeus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Europe and the Mediterranean region.

Larva feeding in decayed wood under bark.

1. *Oe. Chapmani*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 39, p. 292 (1903). Spain.
2. *Oe. herculeella*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 292 (1903). Portugal, Morocco.
3. *Oe. geoffrella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (12), Vol. 1, p. 896 (1767). **Plate I, Fig. 5.** W. C. & S. E. Europe.
cramerella, Cramer, Pap. Exot. Vol. 4, pl. 396, f. M. (1782).
geoffroyella, Wood. Ind. Ent. f. 1251 (1833).
gruneriella, Herrick-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, f. 377 (1855).
4. *Oe. staintoniella*, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 11, p. 145 (1850). E. C. Europe, Asia Minor.
geoffrella, Hübner, Beitr. Gesch. Schmett. Vol. 2, pl. 3, f. M. (1791).
5. *Oe. Kindermanni*, Herrick-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 136, f. 378 (1855). S. E. Europe, Asia Minor.
6. *Oe. bractella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (10), Vol. 1, p. 540 (1758). Europe, Asia Minor.
sulphurella, Fabricius, Gen. Ins. p. 296 (1777).
druryella, Cramer, Pap. Exot. Vol. 4, pl. 396, f. L. (1782).

5. GENUS METAPHRASTIS, MEYRICK

Metaphrastis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 32, p. 134 (1907). — Type: *M. acrochalca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts somewhat raised: ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ fasciculate-ciliated (2), stalk somewhat rough scaled on back towards base, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled, with expanded whorls of scales on origin of spurs. Forewings with *1b* shortly furcate, 2 from angle, 2-5 approximated towards base, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 absent (coincident with 4), 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a derivative from *Dasycera*, though geographically remote; the single species is much like *D. sulphurella*.

Geographical distribution of species. — West Australia.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. acrochalca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 32, p. 134 West Australia. (1907). — **Plate I, Fig. 7.**

6. GENUS DASYCERA, STEPHENS

Dasycera, Stephens, Cat. Brit. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 199 (1829). — Type: *D. oliviella*, Fabricius.

Dasycerus, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 524 (1828) (praeocc.). — Type: *D. oliviella*, Fabricius.

Stenoptera, Duponchel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 7, p. 146 (1838). — *D. sulphurella*, Fabricius.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, thickened above with scales on basal half, in ♂ fasciculate-ciliated ($1\ 1/2$), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, stender, acute. Maxillary palpi extremely short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with *1b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 from

angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Regarded as a development of *Borkhausenia*. It is doubtful if all the species are naturally associated together. The typical species fly in the sunshine.

Geographical distribution of species. — Europe, Western Asia, North American; the Central and South American forms require confirmation.

Larva feeding in decayed wood, under bark.

1. *D. erythropennis*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 57, p. 416 (1913) Colombia.
(? Luj. gen.)
2. *D. auricollis*, Walsingham, Biol. Cent. Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 142, Guatemala.
pl. 5, f. 3 (1912).
3. *D. newmanella*, Clemens, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. Vol. 2, p. 428 (1864). Virginia, N. Carolina.
4. *D. sulphurella*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 670 (1775). C. & S. Europe, Asia
orbonella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 313 (1816). Minor, N. Africa.
5. *D. oliviella*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 3, p. 316 (1794). C. & S. Europe, Asia
aemulella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 222 (1801). **Pl. 1, Fig. 6.** Minor.
6. *D. imitatrix*, Zeller, Isis, p. 35 (1847). Asia Minor.
7. *D. intermediella*, Stainton, Tin. Syr. p. 54 (1867). Asia Minor.
8. *D. krueperella*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 263, pl. 3, Greece.
f. 13 (1870).
9. *D. Manni*, Lederer, ibidem. Vol. 8, p. 25, pl. 2, f. 14 (1871). Persia.
Nolckeni, Bienert, Lep. Reis. Pers. p. 42 (1871).
10. *D. Heringi*, Lederer, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 8, p. 172, pl. 3, f. 12 Armenia.
(1864).

7. GENUS ANORCOTA, MEYRICK

Anorcota, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 365 (1920). — Type: *A. platyxantha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$ in ♂ serrulate, rather shortly and evenly ciliated, basal joint elongate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, slender, smooth, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $2/3$, lanceolate, cilia 3; 2-4 parallel, 4 and 5 connate, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Triclonella*, only differing in the modified neuration of hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central and South America.

1. *A. platyxantha*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 18 (1909). C. & S. America.
euzosta, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 137, pl. 4,
f. 33 (1912).

8. GENUS TRICLONELLA, BUSCK

Triclonella, Busck, Journ. New York. Ent. Soc. Vol. 8, p. 236 (1901). — Type: *T. pergandeella*, Busck.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$ in ♂ evenly ciliated, sometimes with notch above basal joint, basal joint very elongate, with slight pecten. Labial

palpi very long, recurved, second joint smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second or longer, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards or near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1 or under 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia $3/4-2$; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 curved, connate with their stalk, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — An interesting developed of *Schiffermuelleria*, with undoubted collateral affinity to *Macrobathra*. The species show some curious diversity of type, but are justly associated together, and will probably be enlarged by future discoveries.

Geographical distribution of species. — North and South America.

Larva feeding between spun leaves.

Pupa in a slight cocoon within the larval habitation.

Foodplants *Leguminosae*.

1. *T. trachyxyla*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 366 (1920). Brazil.
2. *T. pictoria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 544 (1916). Guiana, Brazil.
3. *T. elliptica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 543 (1916). — **Plate I, Fig. 8.** Guiana, Brazil.
4. *T. xanthota*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr. Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 137, Mexico.
pl. 4, f. 32 (1912).
5. *T. pergandeella*, Busck, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 8, p. 237 (1901). N. E. United States.
6. *T. determinatella*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 289, Texas.
pl. 4, f. 31 (1873).
7. *T. triargyra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 366 (1920). Peru.
8. *T. philantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 365 (1920). Brazil.
9. *T. etearcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 365 (1920). Peru.
10. *T. sequella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 32 (1914). Panama, Colombia.

9. GENUS FABIOLA, BUSCK

Fabiola, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 202 (1908). Tyde : *F. shaleriella*, Chambers.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without or with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with rough scales and hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from $4/5$ or towards angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from or before middle. Hindwings $2/3$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Decantha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — North America, South Europe, and Africa, an interesting distribution, probably pointing to a Mediterranean origin.

Larva unknown.

1. *F. shaleriella*, Chambers, Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 114 United States.
(1875). — **Plate I, Fig. 3.**
2. *F. Pokornyi*, Nickerl, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 8, p. 6, pl. 5, f. 10 (1864). S. E. Europe, Asia Minor.
3. *F. icterinella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 17, p. 852 (1867). S. E. Europe, Asia Minor.
4. *F. iagathella*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 39, p. 293 (1903). Morocco. [Syria.
5. *F. callipetala*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 98 (1921). Rhodesia.

10. GENUS DECANTHA, BUSCK

Decantha, Busck, Proc. United States Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 202 (1908). — Type: *D. Borkhauseni*, Zell.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings $3/4$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 remote, slightly approximated towards base, 4 from angle, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — North American, one species ranging into Europe. Larva feeding under loose bark.

Foodplant *Pinus* (*Coniferae*).

1. *D. minuta*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 31 (1914).

Panama.

2. *D. Borkhauseni*, Zeller, Isis, p. 192 (1839).

United States, C. Europe.

boreasella, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 5, p. 189 (1873).

11. GENUS NOCHELODES, MEYRICK

Nochelodes, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 367 (1920). — Type: *N. xenicopa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ serrulate, evenly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, slender, second joint smooth-scaled, terminal hardly as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $2/3$, lanceolate, cilia 2; 2-4 parallel, 5 and 6 short-stalked, 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Presumably a derivative of *Promalactis*, but with quite peculiar modification of the neurulation of hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — South-West Asia.

Larva unknown.

1. *N. xenicopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 367 (1920).

Palestine.

12. GENUS ANACOEMASTIS, MEYRICK

Anacoemastis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 229 (1914). — Type: *A. glycaea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-

ovate, cilia 1 2/3; 3 remote from angle, parallel to 4, 4 and 5 nearly approximated at base from angle, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably related to *Promalactis*, but superficially distinct.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. glycaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 229 (1914)

S. India.

13. GENUS PROMALACTIS, MEYRICK

Promalactis, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 806 (1908). — Type: *P. holozona*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated (1-4), basal joint elongate, without pecten or with two or three fugitive scales. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint somewhat thickened with appressed scales, sometimes loose beneath towards apex, terminal joint nearly or quite as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi minute or rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* short-furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from or beyond middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, cilia 2-4; 2-7 separate, nearly parallel, 3 considerably before angle, 6 and 7 somewhat divergent, or rarely 6 absent.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Schiffermuelleria*. The species are usually elegantly marked with white or seldom metallic on an orange or fulvous ground, and probably fly in the early morning sunshine.

Geographical distribution of species. — Principally characteristic of India and Ceylon, but ranging from this centre also to Japan, S. Europe, and Africa.

Larva feeding on dead wood and bark.

Foodplants especially *Coniferae*, but also other timber trees.

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| 1. <i>P. orphanopa</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 294 (1915). | S. India. |
| 2. <i>P. callimetalla</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 806 (1908). | S. India. |
| 3. <i>P. climacota</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 229 (1914). | S. India. |
| 4. <i>P. jourdheuillega</i> , Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 73 (1875). | S. W. C. Europe. |
| 5. <i>P. sponsalis</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 365 (1920). | N. India. |
| 6. <i>P. ruficolor</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 237 (1919). | S. India. |
| 7. <i>P. synclina</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 807 (1908). | India, Java. |
| 8. <i>P. cornigera</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 213 (1918). | N. India. |
| 9. <i>P. mercedella</i> , Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 246 (1859). | Spain. |
| 10. <i>P. epistacta</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 810 (1908). | Assam. |
| 11. <i>P. spintheritis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 810 (1908). | Assam. |
| 12. <i>P. isodora</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 809 (1908). | Assam. |
| 13. <i>P. parazeucta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 807 (1908). | S. India. |
| 14. <i>P. haliclysta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 808 (1908). | S. India. |
| 15. <i>P. holozona</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 809 (1908). | S. India. |
| 16. <i>P. isopselia</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 408 (1906). | S. India, Ceylon. |
| 17. <i>P. crenopa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 808 (1908). | S. India. |

18. *P. semantris*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 408 (1906). — **Pl. I, Fig. 4.** S. India, Ceylon.
19. *P. recurva*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 4, p. 198 (1914). Transvaal.
20. *P. veridica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 315 (1913). Transvaal.
21. *P. geometrica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 315 (1913). Transvaal, Rhodesia.
22. *P. scalmotoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 29 (1918). Zululand.
23. *P. enopisema*, Butler, Illustr. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 82, pl. 60, f. 14 (1879). Japan.
24. *P. venustella*, Christoph, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. p. 34 (1882). E. Siberia.
25. *P. nebrias*, Meyrick, Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 397 (1908). Burma.
26. *P. thiasitis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 807. S. India, Ceylon.
27. *P. bathroclina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 212 (1918). Ceylon.
28. *P. amphicopa*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 808 (1908). Assam.
29. *P. clinometra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 809 (1908). Ceylon.

14. GENUS SCHIFFERMUELLERIA, HÜBNER

Schiffermuelleria, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 421 (1826). — Type : *S. schaefferella*, Linnaeus.

Chrysia, Millière, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 23, p. 61 (1854). — Type : *S. grandis*, Desvignes.

Callima, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 166 (1860). — Type : *S. argenticinctella*, Clemens.

Epicallima, Dyar, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 52, p. 525 (1902). — Type : *S. argenticinctella*, Clemens.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ ciliated (1-2), basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long or moderate, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, with appressed or rather loose scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1-1 $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein nearly direct.

Remarks. — A development of *Borkhausenia*. I have included here some uncertain forms which my imperfect knowledge does not enable me to place more accurately. Some of the species are very similar in colouring to *Promalactis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Mainly characteristic of Northern temperate regions, but with stragglers in Southern areas, even in New Zealand.

Larva feeding in decayed wood and bark.

1. *S. argenlidisca*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 90 (1905). Brazil.
2. *S. Zelleri*, Christoph, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. p. 35 (1882). E. Siberia.
3. *S. schaefferella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (10), Vol. 1, p. 541 (1758). N. & E. Europe, Asia
4. *S. grandis*, Desvignes, Entomologist, Vol. 1, p. 342 (1842). C. Europe. [Minor.
- leucochrysell*, Millière, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 23, p. 61, pl. 3 (2), f. 3 (1854).
5. *S. lucidella*, Busck, Entom. News, Philad. Vol. 23, p. 170 (1912). Pennsylvania.
6. *S. woodiella*, Curtis, Brit. Ent. Vol. 7, pl. 304 (1831). England (? native).
7. *S. pedicata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 29 (1918). Natal, Zululand.
8. *S. helminthias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 29 (1918). Natal, Zululand.
9. *S. argenticinctella*, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 167 (1860). Canada, E. United States.
10. *S. edithella*, Busck, Journ. New York, Ent. Soc. Vol. 15, p. 138 (1907). New Hampshire.

11. *S. procerella*, Schiffermuller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 138 (1776). C. Europe.
 12. *S. bruandella*, Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 106 (1889). S. Europe.
 13. *S. Haasi*, Rebel, Isis, Vol. 15. p. 118 (1902). Asia Minor.
 14. *S. formosella*, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 257 (1787). C. Europe.
 15. *S. conchylidella*, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 27, p. 176, pl. 9, f. 10 (1884). E. Siberia.
 16. *S. bisinuella*, Erschoff, Lep. Exped. Turkest. Fedtschenko coll. p. 103, pl. 6, f. 118 (1874). Turkestan.
 17. *S. antidectis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 218 (1914). Arizona.
 18. *S. splendidula*, Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 3, p. 434 (1879). St Helena.
 19. *S. pictipennis*, Wollaston, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 435 (1879). St Helena.
 20. *S. ragonotella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 5, pl. 1, f. 25 (1885). Corsica.
 21. *S. reducta*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 37, p. 181 (1901). Corsica.
 22. *S. coeruleopicta*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 22, p. 314 (1888). Armenia.
 23. *S. dimidiella*, Walsingham, Ins. Life, Vol. 1, p. 148 (1888). Canada, W. United States.
 24. *S. stroemella*, Fabricius, Spec. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 303 (1781). N. & C. Europe.
 25. *S. amasiella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 135, f. 379 (1854). Asia Minor.
 26. *S. Schmidti*, Saalmüller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 42, p. 218 (1881). W. C. Europe.
 27. *S. quadrimaculella*, Chambers, Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 292 (1875). Colorado.
 28. *S. rhaetica*, Frey, Tin. Schweiz. p. 156 (1856). C. & S. Europe.
 engadinella, Herrich-Schäffer, Neue Schmett. p. 6, f. 43 (1856).
 graslinella, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 264 (1870).
 29. *S. angustella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 177 (1801). Europe.
 albimaculea, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 557 (1829).
 moestella, Geyer, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. f. 465 (1832).
 funestella, Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Lép. Fr. Vol. 11, pl. 298, f. 12 (1838).
 luctuosella, Duponchel, ibidem, pl. 312, f. 10 (1838).
 albilabris, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 11, p. 147 (1850).
 latoniella, Millière, Cat. Lep. Alp. Marit. p. 345 (1875).
 30. *S. albocinctella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 344 (1915). Algeria.
 31. *S. tripuncta*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 557 (1829). N. & C. Europe, Asia
 trimaculella, Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Lép. Fr. Vol. 11, p. 424, pl. 303, f. 8 (1838). Minor.
 trisiinella, Zeller, Isis, p. 192 (1839).
 32. *S. orthophanes*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 243 (1905). New Zealand.
 33. *S. rostrigera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 237 (1919). Canada.
 34. *S. coloradella*, Walsingham, Ins. Life, Vol. 1, p. 148 (1888). Colorado, California.
 35. *S. iodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral. Vol. 25, p. 94 (1901). S. Australia.
 36. *S. obolaea*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 143 (1910). S. India.
 37. *S. taboga*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 33 (1914). Panama.

15. GENUS CHIROCOMPA, MEYRICK

Chirocompa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 230 (1914). — Type : *C. lunaris*, Haworth.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ serrulate, moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and tarsi slightly thickened with scales, displayed in repose; posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/2-2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with the preceding genus. The anterior legs are elegantly marked with black and white.

Geographical distribution of species. — Europe and Africa.

Larva feeding under dead bark.

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| 1. <i>C. decurrens</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 30 (1918). | Natal. |
| 2. <i>C. lunaris</i> , Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 556 (1829). | C. & S. Europe, Asia |
| <i>metznerella</i> , Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 10, p. 189 (1835). | Minor. |
| <i>begrundella</i> , Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Lép. Fr. Suppl. Vol. 4, p. 513, pl. 89, f. 8 (1842). | |
| <i>clavella</i> , Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 141 (1854). | |
| 3. <i>C. lambdella</i> , Donovan, Nat. Hist. Brit. Ins. Vol. 2, pl. 57, f. 1 (1792). | C. & S. Europe. |
| <i>metzneriella</i> , Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 141, f. 408 (1854). | |
| 4. <i>C. kokujevi</i> , Krulikowsky, Rev. Russe Ent. Vol. 3, p. 31 (1903). | S. Russia. |

16. GENUS SATRAPIA, MEYRICK

Satrapia, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type: *S. thesaurina*, Meyr.

Characters. — Head smooth, glossy; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ with long fine cilia (4), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, slender, smooth, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings about 1/2, lanceolate, acute, cilia 2 1/2-3; 3 and 4 connate, very short, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Related to *Schiffermuelleria* and *Borkhausenia*, yet superficially dissimilar to any known species in its regional fauna, and further remarkable by the peculiar larval structure and habits. The perfect insect is seldom met with, but has been bred in plenty from the larva; it probably flies in early morning sunshine.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva with prolegs rudimentary, almost obsolete; mining a short tubular gallery open at both ends along midrib of leaf, emerging from anterior end to feed and eating holes in leaf, ejecting excrement from posterior end.

Pupa free within the gallery.

Foodplants *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae).

1. *S. thesaurina*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 823 S. E. Australia. (1885). — Plate I, Fig. 2.

17. GENUS OCHLOGENES, MEYRICK

Ochlogenes, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type: *O. advectella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat

shorter than second, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tarsi slightly thickened with scales; posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — An obscure insect, probably a derivative of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown; the species frequents *Eucalyptus* trunks.

1. *O. advectella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 647 (1864). E. & W. Australia,
Plate 1, Fig. 9. Tasmania.

18. GENUS MIXODETIS, MEYRICK

Mixodetis, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 172 (1902). — Type: *M. ochrocoma*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with smoothly appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4. in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, slightly rough beneath, with scales somewhat angularly projecting towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, roughened with scales anteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 2/3, lanceolate, cilia over 2; 2-7 nearly equidistant and parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Periallactis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, in the dry regions of the interior.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. ochrocoma*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 100 (1899). New South Wales.
2. *M. calyptra*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 100 (1899). — Plate 1, Fig. 10. New South Wales.
3. *M. lasiomela*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 101 (1899). New South Wales.

19. GENUS PERIALLACTIS, MEYRICK

Periallactis, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 172 (1902). — Type: *P. monostrophia*, Lower.

Characters. — Head smooth-scaled; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4. in ♂ rather strongly ciliated (21/2), basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with loose scales beneath somewhat dilated towards apex, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate. cilia 1 1/4; 3 and 4 somewhat approximated towards base, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — This and the preceding genus, which seem undoubtedly related together, are discordant in their present position through the terminal ending of vein 7 of forewings, according to which they ought to be placed in the *Philobotides*. In other respects, however (as neuration of hindwings, general aspect and structure) they seem so decidedly allied to *Paratheta*, and have so little apparent affinity with any member of the *Philobotides*, that I am at present constrained to refer them here, supposing the exceptional structure to be due to a reversionary influence, though admittedly very unexpected here. If fresh facts can be produced, the case might be reconsidered. The retrogression of the vein in an acutely pointed wing, such as this is, must no doubt be regarded as *prima facie* very improbable, and only capable of taking place *per saltum*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. monostrophia*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 21, p. 57 (1897). S. E. Australia.

20. GENUS PARATHETA, MEYRICK

Paratheta, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 173 (1902). — Type: *P. syrtica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not nearly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales. terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 remote, nearly parallel, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Artiastis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. cyclozona*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 29, p. 109 (1905). Queensland.
2. *P. syrtica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 174 (1902). E. Australia, Tasmania.

21. GENUS ARTIASTIS, MEYRICK

Artiastis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1674 (1888). — Type: *A. tepida*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ with long fine ciliations (3-5), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long dense hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate or broadly lanceolate, cilia about 1; 3 and 4 nearly parallel, remote, 4 from angle, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding between joined leaves.

Foodplants *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *A. heliacma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1674 (1888). S. E. Australia.
2. *A. tepida*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1674 (1888). — Pl. I, Fig. 12. S. E. Australia.
3. *A. ptochopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1675 (1888). S. Australia, Tasmania.
4. *A. philoscia*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 174 (1902). S. E. Australia.

22. GENUS CROSSOPHORA, MEYRICK

Crossophora, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type: *C. semiota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated (3), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia nearly 1; 3 absent, 4 from angle, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Artiastis*, to which it is very similar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. semiota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 797 (1886). New South Wales.

23. GENUS DISSELIA, MEYRICK

Disselia, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type: *D. aleurota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1 1/2), basal joint moderately elongate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint hardly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, rather slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings almost 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, in ♂ with an expanded spherical tuft of very long fine radiating hairs at base above.

Remarks. — A development of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. aleurota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 799 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
Pl. I, Fig. 11.

24. GENUS PLASMATICA, MEYRICK

Plasmatica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 270 (1914). — Type: *P. sternitis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint hardly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex anteriorly, terminal joint as long as second, moderately slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $1/2$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 4; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

Remarks. — I refer this genus with confidence to the *Oecophoridae*, in spite of the abnormal structure of veins 6 and 7 of hindwings, which would technically place it in the *Gelechiidae*; from this latter family it is, however, removed by the form of the hindwings and the antennal pecten; it is naturally related to *Borkhausenia*, of which it may be regarded as a development, in which the stalking of veins 6 and 7 can be attributed to the unusual narrowing of the hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — East African.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. sternitis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep, Vol. 1, 270 (1914).

Nyasaland.

25. GENUS HERRICHIA, STAUDINGER

Herrichia, Staudinger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 14, p. 292 (1870). — Type: *H. excelsella*, Staudinger.

Characters. — Head almost smooth, sidetufts raised posteriorly; tongue short. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, slender, recurved, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent. Hindwings nearly 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — The precise affinity of this genus may be uncertain, but it seems to belong to this neighbourhood.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central Europe.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. excelsella*, Staudinger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr, Vol. 14, p. 292 (1870).

Germany.

hirticruralis, Peyerimhoff, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 16, pl. 5, f. 8 (1872).

26. GENUS SYNDROMA, MEYRICK

Syndroma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1914). — Type: *S. lignyodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, with an oblique projecting tooth above at base of stalk, basal joint rather long, thickened with scales above, with pecten. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, second joint hardly reaching base of antennae, somewhat thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2-5 connate from angle, very short, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/4$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently allied to *Endrosis* by the similar hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — East African.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. lignyodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1914).

Nyasaland.

27. GENUS ENDROSIS, HÜBNER

Endrosis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 401 (1826). — Type: *E. lactella*, Schiffermuller.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated (2 1/2), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 3/4, 4 and 5 approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 2; an ill-defined hyaline patch towards base; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with the following.

Geographical distribution of species. — Perhaps African in origin; the typical species is, however, semidomesticated, being found in houses in many parts of the world, and its native country is now uncertain.

Larva feeding on seeds, dry vegetable refuse, etc.

1. *E. lactella*, Schiffermuller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 139 (1776).

betulinella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. pl. 3, f. 20 (1801).

sarcitella, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust. Vol. 4, p. 210 (1834).

fenestrella, Stainton, Ins. Brit. Tin. p. 163, p. 5, f. 8 (1854).

kennicottella, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Vol. 12, p. 165 (1860).

subditella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 657 (1863).

antarctica, Staudinger, Hamb. Magalh. Samml. Lep. p. 113, f. 26 (1898).

Europe, N. & S. America,
Africa, India, Ceylon,
Australia, New Zealand,
Hawaiian Islands.

2. *E. psammadora*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 99 (1921).

Transvaal.

28. GENUS OPSIGENES, MEYRICK

Opsigenes, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 30 (1918). — Type: *O. parastacta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint somewhat thickened and slightly rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from 5/6, 3 and 4 approximated from near angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 3/4, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 2 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5 absent, 6 and 7 rather approximated.

Remarks. — This and the two preceding genera agree in the peculiar neuration of the hindwings (the absence of a vein being an unusual feature in this family), and being also associated by their African habitat, it is probable they are to be classed together as descendants of a single form.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. parastacta*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 30 (1918). Natal.

29. GENUS AMPHISBATIS, ZELLER

Amphisbatis, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 31, p. 304 (1870). — Type: *A. incongruella*, Stainton.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with rough scales beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of *Perilachna*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva case-bearing.

Footplant *Calluna* (Ericaceae).

1. *A. incongruella*, Stainton, Cat. Brit. Tineid. p. 15 (1849). Europe.

30. GENUS PERILACHNA, MEYRICK

Perilachna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 230 (1914). — Type: *P. ixota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ with very long fine ciliations, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be an offshoot of *Borkhausenia*. When however, as in this case, one of the veins 7 and 8 of forewings is lost, the primary guide to position fails, and it is therefore possible that this genus (with the preceding) might be referable to the *Eulechriades*; it does not show obvious affinity in any direction.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon, at 6000 feet elevation.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. ixota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 230 (1914). Pl. 1, Fig. 13. Ceylon.

31. GENUS HYPERSYMMOCA, CHRÉTIEN

Hypersymmoca, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1916, p. 485 (1917). — Type: *H. faecivorella*, Chrétien.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, connivent; tongue short. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 3 approximated, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which is structurally much like the preceding, but of uncertain affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — North Africa.

Larva feeding in dry animal excrement.

1. *H. faecivorella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1916, p. 485 (1917).

Algeria.

32. GENUS PHILTRONOMA, MEYRICK

Philtronoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 273 (1914). — Type: *P. roseicorpus*, Dognin.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs on crown, face smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue long. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ with very long fine fasciculate ciliations, basal joint broadly dilated, with strong pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, much thickened with dense smooth scales, terminal joint as long as second, rather slender, cylindrical, somewhat pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Anterior tarsi slightly thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from 5/6, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3; 4 absent, 5 somewhat approximated to 3 towards base, 5-7 tolerably parallel, 8 very long, somewhat approximated to 7 beyond cell.

Remarks. — A striking form, differing much from any other; further discoveries of allied forms may explain its relationships.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. roseicorpus*, Dognin, Hét. Nouv. Amér. p. 45 (1910). — **Pl. I, Fig. 14.** Guiana.

33. GENUS CECIDOLECHIA, STRAND

Cecidolechia, Strand, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 55, p. 172 (1911). — Type: *C. maculicostella*, Strand.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ with very long fine ciliations (6). Labial palpi very long, recurved, smooth-scaled, second joint somewhat thickened, terminal joint acute. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 and 4 connate, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this insect, which may be allied to the following.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva feeding in galls on flower-axis.

Foodplant *Prosopis* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *C. maculicostella*, Strand, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 55, p. 172 (1911).

Argentina.

34. GENUS DYSGNORIMA, ZELLER

Dysgnorima, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 255 (1877). — Type : *D. subannulata*, Zeller.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ with very long ciliations, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint twice length of face, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps related to *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. subannulata*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 256, pl. 3, f. 75 Colombia. (1877).

35. GENUS PALIMMECES, TURNER

Palimmesces, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 338 (1916). — Type : *P. ithysticha*, Turner.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts raised; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with long rough projecting tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, very slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. ithysticha*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 339 (1916). New South Wales.

36. GENUS LESIANDRA, MEYRICK

Lesiandra, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 231 (1914). — Type : *L. luteella*, Heinemann.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly roughened at apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from $3/5$ of lower margin of cell, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle.

Hindwings $3/4$, elongate-ovate, cilia 1 $1/2$; 2-7 remote, nearly parallel, 3 and 4 somewhat more remote than others, 4 from angle.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of *Borkhausenia*, but with remarkable divergence of neuration, and also of habits.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding beneath a web on leaves.

Foodplant *Peucedanum* (*Umbelliferae*).

1. *L. luteella*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 376 (1870).

Austria.

37. GENUS BORKHAUSENIA, HÜBNER

Borkhausenia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 420 (1826). — Type : *B. minutella*, Hübner.

Denisia, Hübner, ibidem, p. 420 (1826). — Type : *B. stipella*, Linnaeus.

Tingena, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 809 (1864). — Type : *B. apertella*, Walker.

Blepharocera, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 3, p. 144 (1877) (praeocc.). — Type : *B. haydenella*, Chambers.

Cremnogenes, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 45 (1884). — Type : *B. oxyina*, Meyrick.

Proteromicta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1669 (1888). Type : *B. crymorrhoea*, Meyrick.

Chambersia, Riley, Smith's List Lep. Bor. Amer. p. 103 (1891). Type : *B. haydenella*, Chambers.

Pseudatemelia, Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 60, p. 29 (1910). — Type : *B. aeneella* Rebel.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely appressed; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated (1-3), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate or long, curved, ascending, second joint usually nearly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, somewhat loose beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from or near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$ -1; 3 and 4 connate. 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — This large and widely distributed genus, to which the name *Oecophora* was formerly improperly applied, is the natural type of the family. The species are mostly insects of rather dull and obscure colouring, though there are a few more conspicuous; they fly usually at dusk, but sometimes in early morning.

Geographical distribution of species. — Summarised as follows : Palaearctic 37 species, South African 1, North American 7, South American 4, New Zealand 52, Australian 52, and one cosmopolitan species probably of Asiatic origin. Hence I infer an origin in temperate regions of Central Asia at a period when the Indian peninsula was a separate land area cut off by sea, and chief primary development in Europe; thence the genus crossed into North America, and travelled down the Rocky Mountains and Andes to the Antarctic regions and so to New Zealand, also at the same time through Tasmania to Australia; the other principal Lepidopterous genera of the New Zealand fauna entered by the same path at the same time, finding New Zealand untenanted by *Lepidoptera*; hence the favourable development of these genera. It should be observed that in Europe *Borkhausenia* is found in company

with its derivatives, in New Zealand with allied forms of earlier type; this is in accordance with the above theory

Larva feeding on dead leaves, dead wood, bark, roots, seeds and dry refuse; the semi-domesticated *pseudopretella* also on dry skins and insects. *B. Diveni* (which I have not seen) is a leaf-miner, but perhaps not truly referable to the genus.

1. *B. sulfurea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 786 (1886). S. E. & W. Australia.
2. *B. hilaropa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1669 (1888). W. Australia.
3. *B. protadelpha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1672 (1888). W. Australia.
4. *B. cosmanthes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1671 (1888). W. Australia.
5. *B. mesozona*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 225 (1903). S. E. Australia.
6. *B. anthemodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 780 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
tetraphaea, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 337 (1916).
7. *B. hemisphaerica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 780 (1886). Queensland.
8. *B. chromatarcha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 232 (1914). New South Wales.
9. *B. sphaeroides*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 31 (1896). Queensland.
10. *B. epileuca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 94 (1901). Queensland.
11. *B. paurophylla*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 337 (1916). Queensland.
12. *B. hemileuca*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 31 (1896). Queensland.
13. *B. pentochra*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 102 (1894). W. Australia.
14. *B. saltuosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 172 (1914). Victoria.
15. *B. amphixantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 169 (1904). Victoria.
16. *B. taractis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 297 (1915). New South Wales.
17. *B. lychnosema*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 787 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
18. *B. nyctora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 297 (1915). New South Wales.
19. *B. poliocrana*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 787 (1886). New South Wales.
20. *B. desiccata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 296 (1915). W. Australia.
21. *B. catochopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 307 (1920). Queensland.
22. *B. asparta*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 36 (1906). S. E. & W. Australia.
23. *B. spodostrota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 173 (1902). New South Wales.
24. *B. lagara*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 783 (1886). E. Australia.
25. *B. reprobata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 307 (1920). Queensland.
26. *B. tholopa*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 336 (1916). Queensland.
27. *B. eremaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 783 (1886). E. Australia, Tasmania.
28. *B. nubifera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 784 (1886). New South Wales.
29. *B. macroptera*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 338 (1916). New South Wales.
30. *B. lymphatica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 785 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
31. *B. zophodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 784 (1886). S. E. Australia.
32. *B. oenopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 796 (1886). S. Australia.
33. *B. callioptis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 226 (1903). Victoria.
34. *B. aëtodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1673 (1888). S. Australia.
35. *B. erythrocephala*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 169 (1904). New South Wales.
36. *B. hypochalca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 782 (1886). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
37. *B. asyneta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 795 (1886). New South Wales.
38. *B. liacta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 367 (1920). Queensland.
39. *B. niphadia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 795 (1886). E. Australia.
40. *B. thetias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 796 (1886). S. E. & W. Australia.
41. *B. nephelella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 212 (1898). Queensland.
42. *B. achroa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 232 (1914). S. Australia.
43. *B. crymorrhoea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1669 (1888). S. Australia, Tasmania.
44. *B. gypsopleura*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 338 (1916). W. Australia.
45. *B. megaloplaca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 46 (1900). New South Wales.
46. *B. sphaleropis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 168 (1902). Victoria.

47. *B. maculifera*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 111 (1899). New South Wales.
 48. *B. eurrhoa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 788 (1886). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
 49. *B. phthorodoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 794 (1886). New South Wales.
 50. *B. trivialis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 172 (1914). Victoria, Tasmania.
 51. *B. comarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 367 (1920). S. Australia.
 52. *B. dichroa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 179 (1893). S. E. Australia.
 53. *B. honorata*, Philpot, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 50, p. 128 (1918). New Zealand.
 54. *B. chrysogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 44 (1884). New Zealand.
 55. *B. compsogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 52, p. 31 (1920). New Zealand.
 56. *B. loxotis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 241 (1905). New Zealand.
 57. *B. hoplodesma*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 44 (1884). New Zealand.
 58. *B. xanthomicta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 48, p. 415 (1916). New Zealand.
 59. *B. siderodeta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 43 (1884). New Zealand.
 60. *B. melanamma*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 240 (1905). New Zealand.
 61. *B. sabulosa*, Philpot, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 50, p. 128 (1918). New Zealand.
 62. *B. paratrimma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 42, p. 65 (1910). New Zealand.
 63. *B. siderota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 82 (1888). New Zealand.
 64. *B. robiginosa*, Philpot, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 200 (1915). New Zealand.
 65. *B. aphrontis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 46 (1884). New Zealand.
 66. *B. epichalca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 793 (1886). New Zealand.
 67. *B. oxyina*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 45 (1884). New Zealand.
 68. *B. monodonta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 43, p. 75 (1911). New Zealand.
 nigra, Philpot, ibidem, Vol. 46, p. 120 (1914).
 69. *B. nycteris*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 219 (1890). New Zealand.
 70. *B. thalerodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 48, p. 416 (1916). New Zealand.
 71. *B. homodoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 43 (1884). New Zealand.
 72. *B. maranta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 791 (1886). New Zealand.
 73. *B. macarella*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 43 (1884). New Zealand.
 74. *B. thranias*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 240 (1905). New Zealand.
 75. *B. anaema*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 42 (1884). New Zealand.
 76. *B. apanthes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 41 (1884). New Zealand.
 77. *B. armigerella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 698 (1864). New Zealand.
Pl. I, Fig. 15.
 actinias, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 574 (1901).
 78. *B. pharmactis*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 241 (1905).
 79. *B. horaea*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 40 (1884). New Zealand.
 80. *B. apertella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 698 (1864). New Zealand.
 bifaciella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 810 (1864).
 oporaea, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 40 (1884).
 81. *B. eriphaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 46, p. 107 (1914). New Zealand.
 82. *B. phagophylla*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 39 (1884). New Zealand.
 83. *B. perichlora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 119 (1907). New Zealand.
 84. *B. basella*, Walker List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 492 (1863). New Zealand.
 ademptella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 698 (1864).
 85. *B. politis*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 81 (1888). New Zealand.
 86. *B. pronephela*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 120 (1907). New Zealand.
 87. *B. griseata*, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 405 (1877). New Zealand.
 88. *B. innotella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 652 (1864). New Zealand.
 griseata, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 39 (1884).
 89. *B. brachyacma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 13 (1909). New Zealand.
 90. *B. chloradelpha*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 239 (1905). New Zealand.
 91. *B. penthalea*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 239 (1905). New Zealand.
 92. *B. amnopsis*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 42, p. 65 (1910). New Zealand.

93. *B. ancogramma*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 51, p. 352 (1919). New Zealand.
 94. *B. hemimochla*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 38 (1884). New Zealand.
 95. *B. crotala*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 213 (1915). New Zealand.
 contextella, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 37 (1884).
 96. *B. plagiatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 485 (1863). New Zealand.
 contextella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 656 (1864).
 97. *B. epimyia*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 36 (1884). New Zealand.
 98. *B. cenchrias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 13 (1909). New Zealand.
 99. *B. hastata*, Philpot, ibidem, Vol. 48, p. 422 (1916). New Zealand.
 100. *B. collitella*, Walker List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 655 (1864). New Zealand.
 101. *B. chloritis*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 36 (1884). New Zealand.
 102. *B. letharga*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 35 (1884). New Zealand.
 103. *B. scholaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 35 (1884). New Zealand.
 104. *B. asphaltis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 43, p. 65 (1911). New Zealand.
 105. *B. ascriptella*, Busck, Canad. Ent. Vol. 40, p. 194 (1908). E. United States,
 106. *B. minnetta*, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 78 (1883). Chile. [C. America.
 107. *B. crinnodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, 1911, p. 695 (1912). Argentina.
 108. *B. confarreatella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 397, pl. 5, Colombia.
 fig. 138 (1877).
 109. *B. bryotrophoides*, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 396, pl. 5, fig. 137 (1877). Colombia.
 110. *B. haydenella*, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 3, p. 145 Colorado.
 (1877).
 111. *B. episcia*, Walsingham, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 33, p. 211 (1907). California.
 112. *B. conia*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 33, p. 212 (1907). California.
 113. *B. Diveni*, Heinrich, Journ. Agric. Research, Vol. 20, p. 814 (1921). Texas.
 114. *B. fasciata*, Walsingham, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 33, p. 213 (1907). California.
 115. *B. orites*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 33, p. 213 (1907). California.
 116. *B. xenias*, Meyrick, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 27, p. 57 (1891). Algeria.
 117. *B. lavandulae*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 5, p. 562 (1855). Corsica.
 ardosiella, Constant, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 125 (1889).
 pulverisquamis, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 34, p. 133 (1898).
 118. *B. intumescens*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 99 (1921). Cape Colony.
 119. *B. fuscescens*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 555 (1829). N. & C. Europe.
 ? *trinotella*, Thunberg, Diss. Ent. Ins. Suec. Vol. 7, p. 95 (1794).
 120. *B. luridicomella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 367 (1854). C. Europe.
 121. *B. laticiliella*, Erschoff, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 12, p. 346 (1877). Armenia.
 122. *B. similella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 182 (1801). N. & C. Europe, C. Asia.
 123. *B. subaquilea*, Stainton, Cat. Brit. Tin. p. 14 (1849). England.
 britannicella, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, f. 817 (1855).
 124. *B. indistinctella*, Rebel, Isis, Vol. 15, p. 112 (1902). Spain.
 125. *B. nubilosella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 138, f. 640 Switzerland, Germany.
 (1854).
 126. *B. minutella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (10). p. 537 (1758). Europe, Armenia.
 oppositella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 141 (1801).
 127. *B. irroratella*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 351 (1880). Asia Minor.
 128. *B. westermannella*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp. p. 1003 (1840). Lapland.
 129. *B. stipella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (10), p. 539 (1758). Europe.
 sulphurella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 150 (1801).
 tigrella, Hübner, ibidem, f. 336 (1816).
 130. *B. aragonella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 405, pl. 5, f. 5 (1903). Spain.
 131. *B. trigutta*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 22, p. 314 (1888). Armenia.
 132. *B. cinnamomea*, Zeller, Isis, p. 192 (1839). C. Europe.
 133. *B. ochricolor*, Erschoff, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 12, p. 346 (1877). Armenia.
 134. *B. colurnella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 17, p. 843 (1867). Tyrol.

135. *B. tinctella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 214 (1801). Europe.
lutarella, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 291 (1835).
136. *B. unitella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 147 (1801). N. & S. Europe.
fuscoarella, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 569 (1829).
arietella, Zeller, Isis, p. 192 (1839).
137. *B. panzerella*, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 292 (1835). C. & S. Europe.
138. *B. incolorella*, Constant, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 125 (1889). S. France.
139. *B. thorencella*, Millière, Cat. Lép. Alp. Mar. p. 346 (1875). S. France.
140. *B. aeneella*, Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 60, p. 30 (1910). Bosnia, Herzegovina.
141. *B. xanthosoma*, Rebel, Isis, Vol. 13, p. 174 (1900). Spain.
142. *B. subgilvida*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 37, 180 (1901). Corsica.
143. *B. semifuscata*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 189 (1911). Algeria.
144. *B. fuscifrontella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 262, pl. 10, f. 24 (1884). Corsica.
145. *B. detrimentella*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 19, p. 247 (1859). Spain.
146. *B. filiella*, Staudinger, ibidem, Vol. 19, p. 247 (1859). Spain.
147. *B. blidella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 344 (1915). Algeria.
148. *B. præditella*, Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 41, p. 634 (1891). Dalmatia.
149. *B. flavifrontella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 126 (1801). Europe, W. Asia.
150. *B. pulverosella*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 377 (1870). Tyrol.
151. *B. sordida*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 350 (1880). Asia Minor.
152. *B. cinerariella*, Mann, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 3, p. 171 (1859). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
153. *B. gelechiella*, Wocke, Natur. Sicil. Vol. 9, p. 2 (1889). Sicily.
154. *B. pseudospretella*, Stainton, Cat. Brit. Tin. p. 14 (1849). Europe, N. America,
India, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand.
155. *B. subarctica*, Strand, Nyt Mag. Naturviá. Kristiania, Vol. 56, p. 124 (1919). Norway.

38. GENUS PAURONOTA, LOWER

Pauronota, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 95 (1901). — Type: *P. thermoloma*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi rather short, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, somewhat loose beneath, terminal joint half second, acute. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with *rb* furcate, 3 and 4 out of 2, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Differs from *Guestia* by the short terminal joint of palpi and form of hindwings. I have not seen either this or the next genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian (dry regions of interior).

Larva unknown.

1. *P. thermoloma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 96 (1901) New South Wales.
(-*aloma*).
2. *P. lasioprepes*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 484 (1915). New South Wales.

39. GENUS ARDOZYGA, LOWER

Ardozyga, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 244 (1902). — Type: *A. tetralychna*, Lower.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely appressed. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, second joint not reaching base of antennae.

with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Posterior tibiae with long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 and 3 connate from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Differs from the following genera by the absence of antennal pecten.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. tetralychna*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 244 (1902) Victoria.
2. *A. thermoplaca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 244 (1902). Victoria.

40. GENUS GUESTIA, MEYRICK

Guestia, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1670 (1888). — Type: *G. uniformis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, somewhat loose beneath, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 3 and 4 out of 2, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-8 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Leptocroca*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *G. uniformis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 781 (1886). S. E. Australia.

41. GENUS HOPLOSTEGA, MEYRICK

Hoplostega, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 235 (1914). Type: *H. ochroma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather stout, moderately ciliated, basal joint rather dilated, somewhat concave beneath, forming small eyecap, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, stout, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairscales above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Borkhausenia* and *Leptocroca*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. ochroma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 781 (1886). S. E. Australia.

42. GENUS LEPTOCROCA, MEYRICK

Leptocroca, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type : *L. sanguinolenta*, Meyrick.

Mimobrachyoma, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 242 (1902). — Type : *L. eusema*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated (1-4). basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed or loose scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1♂ furcate, 2 and 3 connate or stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/3-1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with early forms of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. epimicta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 786 (1886). Tasmania.
2. *L. chersomicta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 308 (1920). Queensland.
3. *L. ischnota*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 226 (1903). New South Wales.
4. *L. actinipha*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 95 (1901). New South Wales.
5. *L. grammocentra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 367 (1920). Queensland.
6. *L. delosticha*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 483 (1915). New South Wales.
7. *L. symmadelpha*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 483 (1915). New South Wales.
8. *L. adelphodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 178 (1893). S. E. Australia.
9. *L. dryinodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1565 (1888). S. E. & W. Australia.
- peladelpha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 101 (1894).
10. *L. eurybapta*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 32, p. 117 (1908). New South Wales.
11. *L. zophosema*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 108 (1905). New South Wales.
12. *L. amydrosema*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 27, p. 227 (1903). Tasmania.
13. *L. sanguinolenta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 775 (1886). — Pl. I, Fig. 16. E. Australia.
14. *L. nicaea*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 147 (1902). Tasmania.
15. *L. meselectra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 148 (1902). Queensland.
16. *L. ophthalmias*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 950 (1887). W. Australia.
17. *L. pseudopis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 368 (1920). W. Australia.
18. *L. eusema*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 413 (1900). New South Wales.

43. GENUS TYROMANTIS, MEYRICK

Tyromantis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 217 (1918). — Type : *T. metaxantha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, rather stout, without pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, recurved, second joint more than twice length of face, with rough projecting

scales above and beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with rough hairscales above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — An interesting genus of uncertain affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — Madagascar.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. metaxantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 217 (1918).

Madagascar.

44. GENUS THAMNOSARA, MEYRICK

Thamnoscara, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 27 (1884). — Type : *T. sublitella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint rather long, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with scales, beneath with large quadrate tuft of long projecting hairscales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 3 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather curved and somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Gymnobathra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. sublitella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 654 (1864). New Zealand.

chirista, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 27 (1884).

45. GENUS GYMNOBATHRA, MEYRICK

Gymnobathra, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type : *G. flavidella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint rather elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly loose towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from 4/5, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/2-2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with early forms of *Borkhausenia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand; but it is not unlikely to be found in Chile.

Larva unknown.

1. *G. philadelphia*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 33 (1884). New Zealand.
2. *G. hyetodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 32 (1884). New Zealand.
3. *G. habropis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 80 (1888). — **Pl. I, Fig. 17.** New Zealand.
4. *G. hamatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 700 (1864). New Zealand.
5. *G. flavidella*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 655 (1864). New Zealand.
6. *G. sarcoxantha*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 29 (1884). New Zealand.
7. *G. coarctatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 768 (1864). New Zealand.
8. *G. squamea*, Philpot, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 47, p. 200 (1915). New Zealand.
9. *G. parca*, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 405 (1877). New Zealand.
10. *G. calliploca*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 30 (1884). New Zealand.
11. *G. bryaula*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 238 (1905). New Zealand.
12. *G. thetodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 574 (1901). New Zealand.
13. *G. tholodella*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 30 (1884). New Zealand.
14. *G. omphalota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 81 (1888). New Zealand.

46. GENUS GONADA, BUSCK

Gonada, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 211 (1911). — Type: *G. falculinella*, Busck.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint short, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 3 and 4 connate or approximated from angle, 4 and 5 sometimes stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent. 7 and 9 stalked, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/5; 3 and 4 short-stalked or connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — An interesting form, probably allied to *Gymnobathra*, but with modified neurulation.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central and South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *G. falculinella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 211, pl. 8, f. 5 (1911). Guiana.
2. *G. cabima*, Busck, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. Vol. 59 (4), p. 6 (1912). Panama.
3. *G. rubens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 543 (1916). — **Pl. I, Fig. 18.** Guiana, Brazil.

47. GENUS ORSOTRICHA, MEYRICK

Orsotricha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 269 (1914). — Type: *O. venosa*, Butler.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, ascending, second joint very much

exceeding base of antennae, much thickened with dense rough scales above and beneath, terminal joint very short, loosely scaled, acute. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably related to *Gymnobathra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. literatella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 205, pl. 8, f. 12 Guiana.
(1911).
2. *O. raptans*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 366 (1920). — Pl. I, Fig. 19. Peru.
3. *O. venosa*, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 77 (1883). Chile.

48. GENUS ERYSIPTILA, MEYRICK

Erysiptila, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 232 (1914). — Type: *E. Clevelandi*, Busck.

Characters. — Head smooth-scaled, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderately elongate, flattened, with thin pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, considerably thickened with scales, with dense rough projecting brush or short tuft of scales beneath, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, thickened with scales, posteriorly prominent towards apex, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tarsi somewhat thickened with scales; posterior tibiae with long fine hairs above, rough-scaled beneath. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 2 from 3/4, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 somewhat approximated at base, 6 and 7 parallel, cell and area immediately beyond and beneath it hyaline, with veins fringed with long scales.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Izatha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. Clevelandi*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 32 (1914). Panama.

49. GENUS AOCHLETA, MEYRICK

Aochleta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425 (1883). — Type: *A. psychra*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth-scaled, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint rather elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, densely scaled, with short loose rough projecting tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, slightly roughened in middle anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from 4/5, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 curved, somewhat approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Izatha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. psychra*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 21 (1884). New Zealand.

50. GENUS IZATHA, WALKER

Izatha, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 786 (1864). Type : *I. attactella*, Walker.

Semiocosma, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type *I. peroneanella*, Walker.

Zirosaris, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 42, p. 66 (1910). — Type : *I. amorbas*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, loosely appressed; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, somewhat loose or rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, pointed, with median tooth of scales posteriorly. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales; 1 *b* furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Derivable from some form allied to *Cryptolechia*. The species are moderate-sized or rather large insects, adapted for concealment on tree-trunks or amongst lichens.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva feeding under bark of trees.

1. *I. peroneanella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 658 (1864) New Zealand.
— Pl. 1, Fig. 20.
lichenella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 769 (1864).
? adaperrella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 653 (1864).
mystis, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 79 (1888).
2. *I. Huttoni*, Butler, Cist. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 511 (1880). New Zealand.
3. *I. picarella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 699 (1864). New Zealand.
teras, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 140, f. 28 (1875).
4. *I. mira*, Philpot, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 45, p. 78 (1913). New Zealand.
5. *I. apodoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 79 (1888). New Zealand.
6. *I. attactella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 787 (1864). New Zealand.
platyptera, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 80 (1888).
7. *I. copiosella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1028 (1864). New Zealand.
8. *I. caustopa*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 24, p. 219 (1892). New Zealand.
9. *I. balanophora*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 389 (1897). New Zealand.
10. *I. amorbas*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 42, p. 66 (1910). New Zealand.
11. *I. metadella*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 238 (1905). New Zealand.
percnitis, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 41, p. 14 (1909).
12. *I. epiphanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 24 (1884). New Zealand.
13. *I. prasophyta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 25 (1884). New Zealand.
14. *I. austera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 25 (1884). New Zealand.
15. *I. convulsella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 656. New Zealand.
paraneura, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 24, p. 219 (1892).

Group 2. Scaeosophides.

Antennae in ♂ moderately or minutely ciliated. Forewings with 7 to costa. Hindwings elongate ovate, with hyaline patch beneath cell usually causing modification of neuration.

51. GENUS *HELICACMA*, MEYRICK

Helicacma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 232 (1914). — Type : *H. catapasta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, basal joint long, stout, with short pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint very long, thickened with very dense scales broadly and roughly expanded on apical half above and beneath, terminal joint half second, thickened with dense rough scales except at apex, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and tarsi short, somewhat thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* very long-furcate, 2 from 3/4, 3 from 7/8, 4 from angle, 5 approximated, running to beneath apex, 6 absent, 7 and 8 long-stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; a hyaline striated patch below cell before 2, 2 from before middle of cell, 3 widely remote from angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Protogrypa*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. catapasta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 233 (1914) — Pl. 2, Assam.
Fig. 21.

52. GENUS *PROTOGRYPA*, MEYRICK

Protogrypa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 233 (1914). — Type : *P. citromicta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, expanded towards apex posteriorly, terminal joint as long as second, moderately stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with posterior crest. Anterior tibiae and tarsi short, somewhat thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; a hyaline striated patch below cell before 2, 2 from beyond middle, 3 remote from angle, 4 and 5 closely approximated from angle, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Allotalanta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. citromicta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 234 (1914). — Pl. 2, Ceylon.
Fig. 22.

53. GENUS BATHRAULA, MEYRICK

Bathraula, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 237 (1919). — Type : *B. simulatella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ rather shortly ciliated. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; cell extremely short, hardly over 1/6 of wing, 2 and 3 stalked from glandular margin of cell near base, 4 and 5 approximated from angle, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. Malayan Islands.

Larva unknown.

1. *B. simulatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 747 (1864). Borneo.
- niveosella*, Walker, ibidem, p. 747 (1864).

54. GENUS HYALOCHNA, MEYRICK

Hyalochna, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 30 (1918). — Type : *H. allevata*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ evenly ciliated (2/3), basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint 2/3 of second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long rough hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, termen slightly sinuate, cilia 3/5; an elongate hyaline striated spot beneath cell before 2, 3 and 4 rather remote, 4 from angle, 5 rather curved, remote from 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Allotalanta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. allevata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 30 (1918). Natal.

55. GENUS ALLOTALANTA, MEYRICK

Allotalanta, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 114 (1913). — Type : *A. autophaca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, slender, with slight pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint almost as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; a hyaline striated patch

beneath middle of cell, 2 from immediately beyond patch, 3 remote from angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Archisopha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Asiatic.

Larva unknown.

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|---|-------------------|
| 1. <i>A. lacteata</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 235 (1914). | S. India, Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>A. globulosa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 234 (1914). — Pl. 2, Fig. 23. | Assam. |
| 3. <i>A. autophaea</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 114 (1913). | Asia Minor. |
| 4. <i>A. triocellata</i> , Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 5, p. 120 (1859). | India. |

56. GENUS ARCHISOPHA, MEYRICK

Archisopha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 214 (1918). — Type : *A. foliosa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ serrulate, moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; a hyaline patch beneath cell towards base, 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Scaeosopha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>A. foliosa</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 214 (1918). | Ceylon. |
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57. GENUS SCAEOSOPHA, MEYRICK

Scaeosopha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 254 (1914). — Type : *S. percnaula*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint very long, slender, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, thickened with appressed scales, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; cell less than half wing, with undefined hyaline patch beneath it towards base, 2 abruptly bent or angulated near origin, 3-5 almost connate from angle, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cyphothyris*.

Geographical distribution of species. — India and Australia.

Larva unknown.

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|---|-------------|
| 1. <i>S. mitescens</i> , Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qucensl. Vol. 16, p. 91 (1901). | Queensland. |
| — Pl. 2, Fig. 24. | |
| 2. <i>S. percnaula</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 254 (1914). | Assam. |

58. GENUS STREPTOTHYRIS, MEYRICK

Streptothyris, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 32 (1918). — Type : *S. tanyacta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae hardly over $1\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint elongate, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint much thickened with dense scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, stout, scaled, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3\frac{1}{4}$; a hyaline space beneath cell towards base, limited by a bar from cell to 1c; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Cyphothyris*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. tanyacta*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 32 (1918).

Natal.

59. GENUS CYPHOTHYRIS, MEYRICK

Cyphothyris, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 254 (1914). — Type : *C. ophryodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint long, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderately stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with short hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; cell less than half wing, with hyaline striated patch beneath it before 2, 2 from middle of cell, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently originating from the group of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. ophryodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 255 (1914).

Ceylon.

Group 3. Eulechriades.

Antennae in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated. Forewings with 7 (when present) to apex.

60. GENUS SYNTOMAUULA, MEYRICK

Syntomaula, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 235 (1914). — Type : *S. tephrota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2\frac{1}{3}$, in ♂ scaled above towards base, moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, rather stout,

without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 5/6, 3 from before angle, 4 and 5 connate from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; cell not reaching 1/3 of wing, 2 and 3 connate, 4 and 5 connate, all these closely approximated from near angle, very long, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A peculiarly modified form, of which the immediate affinity is not obvious, but perhaps derived from *Locheutis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. tephrota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 236 (1914).

Ceylon.

61. GENUS IOPTERA, MEYRICK

Ioptera, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type: *I. aristogona*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ stout, with long or very long ciliations (3-7), basal joint rather short, stout, with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, much thickened with dense scales, somewhat rough beneath and forming a short projection at apex, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above, tarsi long. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Phriconyma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *I. aristogona*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 345 (1883). S. E. Australia.

Pl. 2, Fig. 25.

2. *I. demica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1589 (1888).

S. E. Australia.

3. *I. xenica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 157 (1913).

S. Australia.

62. GENUS PHRICONYMA, MEYRICK

Phriconyma, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type: *P. lucifuga*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts more or less spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed or rudimentary (?). Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated (1-2), basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales roughly expanded beneath towards apex, terminal joint rather shorter than second, moderately stout, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 2 nearly from angle, 7 and

8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be derived from *Locheutis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. erebocosma</i> , Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 42 (1900). | New South Wales. |
| 2. <i>P. sarcosma</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 164 (1896). | S. Australia. |
| 3. <i>P. peloma</i> , Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 42 (1900). | New South Wales. |
| 4. <i>P. lucifuga</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 340 (1883). | New South Wales. |

63. GENUS LOCHEUTIS, MEYRICK

Locheutis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 341 (1883). — Type: *L. philochsra*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ with whorls of long cilia (3-4), basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards or near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$ -1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — An offshoot from *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tasmania, New Zealand, Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>L. empolaea</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 236 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>L. vagata</i> , Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 48, p. 416 (1916), | New Zealand. |
| 3. <i>L. philochora</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 342 (1883). | Tasmania. |
| 4. <i>L. desmophora</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 343 (1883). | Tasmania. |
| 5. <i>L. periscia</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1589 (1888). | Tasmania. |

64. GENUS PETALANTHES, MEYRICK

Petalanthes, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883). — Type: *P. sphaerophora*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loose; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ with whorls of long fine cilia, basal joint moderately elongate, with slight but long pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales somewhat roughened beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Middle and posterior tibiae with median and apical whorls of rough projecting hairs, posterior tibiae clothed above with rather short rough scales. Forewings with tufts of rough scales on surface; 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A curious genus, seemingly related to the preceding and following, but with an unusual development of conspicuous colouring, giving an exceptional appearance.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. sphaerophora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 335 (1883). New South Wales.
2. *P. diploxantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 236 (1914). New South Wales.
3. *P. hexastera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 336 (1883). E. Australia.

Pl. 2, Fig. 26.

4. *P. pericylta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 337 (1883). E. Australia.

65. GENUS TRICHOMOERIS, MEYRICK**Trichomoeris**, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 156 (1913). — Type : *T. amphichrysa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts appressed; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ strongly ciliated (4), in ♀ also evenly ciliated (1), basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, smooth, second joint reaching base of antennae, slightly thickened, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, drooping. Middle tibiae with median and apical whorls of long bristly hairs, posterior tibiae rough-scaled above, with whorls at origin of spurs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, cell little over half wing, 2 from near angle, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 and 6 slightly approximated towards base, 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with the two preceding genera.**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. amphichrysa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 156 (1913). — **Pl. 2,** N. Queensland.
Fig. 27.

66. GENUS EPITHYMEMA, TURNER**Epithymema**, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 562 (1914). — Type : *E. disparile*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated (1), basal joint with strong pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint extremely long, with appressed scales, slightly thickened at apex, in ♀ slightly roughened, terminal joint less than half second. slender, acute. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this insect; it is perhaps a development of *Eulechria*, characterised by the peculiar palpi. Dr Turner remarks that it shows sexual dimorphism, rare in this family.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. disparile*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 562 (1914). New South Wales.

67. GENUS MARTYRINGA, BUSCK**Martyringa**, Busck, Journ. New York Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 96 (1902). — Type : *M. latipennis*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ thick, serrate, shortly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, cell narrow, with subglandular spot before its middle, lower margin curved and thickened beneath this, 2 and 4 stalked from angle, 3 absent, 5 connate or approximated, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development from *Anchonoma*, to which it is in all respects very similar.

Geographical distribution of species. — North American.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. latipennis*, Walsingham, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 190 (1882). E. United States.

68. GENUS ANCHONOMA, MEYRICK

Anchonoma, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 143 (1910). — Type: *A. xeraula*, Meyrick.

Santuzza, Heinrich, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 22, p. 43 (1920). — Type: *A. xeraula*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, considerably thickened with dense somewhat rough scales beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderately slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, cell narrow, with subglandular patch before its middle, lower margin curved and thickened beneath this, 2 and 4 long-stalked, 3 absent, 5 approximated at base, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Truly derivable from *Ancharcha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Asiatic.

Larva feeding in stored grain.

1. *A. xeraula*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 144 (1910). India, China, Japan.
Kuwani, Heinrich, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 22, p. 45 (1920).

69. GENUS ANCHARCHA, MEYRICK

Ancharcha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 368 (1920). — Type: *A. ombromorpha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate,

2 from angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be derivable from *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian. The relation of this and the two preceding genera, undoubtedly correctly associated together in a definite order of origin, but each occurring in a different region, is very interesting.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. ombromorpha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 369 (1920).

W. Australia.

70. GENUS MELOCHRYSIS, MEYRICK

Melochrysis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 544 (1916). — Type: *M. heliaca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rather rough beneath, terminal joint hardly more than half second, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long rough hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps a development of *Oenochroa*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. heliaca*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 544 (1916).

Guiana.

71. GENUS OENOCHRODES, LOWER

Oenochrodes, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 115 (1907). — Type: *Oe. crossoxantha*, Lower.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with very large median crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 widely remote at base, 4 from angle, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Oenochroa*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding on leaves.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (Myrtaceae).

1. *Oe. leptomera*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 412 (1900). Victoria.

2. *Oe. crossoxantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 115 (1907). S. Australia.

72. GENUS OENOBCHROA, MEYRICK

Oenobchroa, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type: *Oe. lactella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3. in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, more or less dilated and rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with rather small posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards or near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — An offshoot from *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding between leaves or in galls.

Foodplants *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*), *Acacia* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *Oe. thermistis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 166 (1896). Victoria.
atradelphia, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 27, p. 221 (1903).
2. *Oe. lactella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 648 (1864). E. Australia.

— Pl. 2, Fig. 28.

3. *Oe. ochrosoma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 13 (1896). Queensland.
4. *Oe. endochlora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 329 (1883). S. Australia.
5. *Oe. dinosema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1575 (1888). S. E. Australia.
6. *Oe. homora*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 152 (1902). E. Australia, Tasmania.
7. *Oe. iobaphes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 330 (1883). E. Australia, Tasmania.
8. *Oe. heptarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1576 (1888). W. Australia.
9. *Oe. gnophodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 14 (1896). Queensland.

73. GENUS ATRIBASTA, TURNER

Atribasta, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 348 (1916). — Type: *A. fulvifusa*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with dense frontal and side-tufts. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, shortly roughened with loose scales towards apex beneath, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Thorax with small posterior crest. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 connate, 7 to apex, 8 absent. Hindwings with 2 and 3 connate or short-stalked.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, and am doubtful whether the characters are correctly stated, or the unique specimen normal.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. fulvifusa*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 348 (1916). Queensland.

74. GENUS TRACHYPEPLA, MEYRICK

Trachypepla, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type : *T. euryleucota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated (1–3), basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long or very long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with small or slight posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface, 1♂ furcate, 2 from angle, sometimes stalked with 3, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate or seldom ovate-lanceolate, cilia $3\frac{3}{4}$ –1; 3 and 4 connate, 5–7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia, New Zealand. The genus is more numerous in New Zealand, and the allied genus *Atomotricha* is endemic there, but I am disposed to consider that it probably originated in Australia, and made its way thence to New Zealand, and that the greater development in New Zealand is attributable to favourable conditions and less keen competition; I should expect to find representatives of the genus in New Caledonia, which is at present unexamined.

Larva unknown; it is not improbable that the New Zealand species may feed on moss.

1. *T. stenota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1567 (1888). S. E. & W. Australia.
2. *T. atrispersa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 347 (1916). Queensland.
3. *T. chari erga*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1566 (1888). S. E. & W. Australia, Tas-
4. *T. poliochroa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 208 (1898). Queensland. [mania.
5. *T. lasiocephala*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 540 (1916). Queensland.
6. *T. leucoplanetis*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 14 (1884). New Zealand.
7. *T. euryleucota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 14 (1884). — Pl. 2, Fig. 29. New Zealand.
8. *T. conspicuella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 651 (1864). New Zealand.
- taongella*, Felder, Reise Novara Lep. pl. 140, f. 45 (1875).
9. *T. amphileuca*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 46, p. 107 (1914). New Zealand.
10. *T. hieropis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 218 (1892). New Zealand.
11. *T. galaxias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 17 (1884). New Zealand.
12. *T. spartodeta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 16 (1884). New Zealand.
13. *T. ingenna*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 43, p. 65 (1911). New Zealand.
14. *T. semilauta*, Philpot, ibidem, Vol. 50, p. 129 (1918). New Zealand.
15. *T. contritella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 657 (1864). New Zealand.
- nyctopis*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 16, p. 16 (1884).
16. *T. protochlora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 18 (1884). New Zealand.
17. *T. aspidephora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 19 (1884). New Zealand.
18. *T. importuna*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 46, p. 108 (1914). New Zealand.
19. *T. vinaria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 46, p. 108 (1914). New Zealand.
20. *T. chloratma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 48, p. 416 (1916). New Zealand.
21. *T. lichenodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 20 (1884). New Zealand.
22. *T. anastrella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 19 (1884). New Zealand.
23. *T. phaeoptila*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 236 (1905). New Zealand.
24. *T. lathriopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 237 (1905). New Zealand.
25. *T. photinella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 541 (1883). New Zealand.
26. *T. hemicarpa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 954 (1887). Tasmania.
27. *T. melanoptila*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 370 (1883). New South Wales.

28. *T. haemalea*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 347 (1916). Queensland.
plinthinopa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 368 (1920).
 29. *T. capsellata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 157 (1913). S. Australia, Tasmania.
 30. *T. dasylopha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 61 (1920) Queensland.

75. GENUS ATOMOTRICA, MEYRICK

Atomotricha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type : *A. ommatias*, Meyrick.

Brachysara, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 424 (1883). — Type : *A. sordida*, Butler.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ with whorls of fine long cilia, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate or long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales or more or less rough projecting scales towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface, 1 *b* furcate, 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle; in ♀ usually more or less abbreviated, lanceolate. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3-1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel; in ♀ usually abbreviated, lanceolate, or absent.

Remarks. — Correlated with early forms of the preceding genus; the usually flightless females show adaptation to the stormy conditions of New Zealand, where flight might often be dangerous.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>A. oeconomia</i> , Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 46, p. 110 (1914). | New Zealand. |
| 2. <i>A. sordida</i> , Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 405 (1877). | New Zealand. |
| 3. <i>A. chloronota</i> , Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 46, p. 110 (1914). | New Zealand. |
| 4. <i>A. versuta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 46, p. 109 (1914). — Pl. 2, Fig. 30. | New Zealand. |
| 5. <i>A. ommatias</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 10 (1884). | New Zealand. |
| 6. <i>A. colligatella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 768 (1864). | New Zealand. |
| 7. <i>A. exsomis</i> , Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 45, p. 26 (1913). | New Zealand. |
| 8. <i>A. isogama</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 13 (1909). | New Zealand. |

76. GENUS ATOPOPHRICTIS, MEYRICK

Atopophrictis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 369 (1920). — Type : *A. xenosema*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with dense appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae 3/4, basal joint moderate, scaled, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, subascending, slender, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint short, setiform. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Thorax with rough erect hairs posteriorly. Abdomen elongate, stout. All tibiae and base of posterior tarsi clothed above with very long rough erectly expanded and spreading hairscales. Forewings with scales somewhat roughened in disc anteriorly, but without tufts; 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and nearly approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Not closely allied to any other known form, but probably with some relation to the following genera.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. xenosema*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 369 (1920). — Pl. 2, India.

Fig. 31.

77. GENUS LACTISTICA, MEYRICK

Lactistica, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 741 (1907). — Type: *L. geranodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ strongly fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense rough projecting scales beneath, almost tufted anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with dense hairscales, posterior tibiae and tarsi greatly elongated, tibiae with dense apical tuft of hairs, apex of tarsi thickened with scales. Forewings with tufts of scales in disc; 1b furcate, 2 from toward angle, 3 and 4 approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Casmara*. The extraordinary elongation of the posterior legs perhaps points to some use of them as balancers or rudders in flight; the insect is of unusual size.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. geranodes*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 741 Assam. (1907). — Pl. 2, Fig. 32.

78. GENUS CASMARA, WALKER

Casmara, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 518 (1863). — Type: *C. infaustella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense rough projecting scales beneath, almost tufted anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Anterior tibiae and tarsi stout, thickened with rough scales, posterior tibiae densely tufted above with rough scales on origin of spurs, tarsi thickened with dense scales. Forewings with tufts of scales in disc; 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — There is perhaps some affinity to *Chimabache*, but it is not obvious. These are also large insects; *C. demotarcha* expands 60 mm., and is the largest species in the family.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. infaustella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 518 (1863). N. India.
2. *C. exculta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 237 (1914). Assam.
3. *C. demotarcha*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 742 (1907). Assam.

79. GENUS CHEIMOPHILA, HÜBNER

Cheimophila, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 402 (1826). — Type : *C. salicella*, Hübner.

Dasystoma, Curtis, Ent. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 190 (1833). — Type : *C. salicella*, Hübner.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue rudimentary. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, subascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, clothed with long rough spreading hairs, terminal joint short, slender, acute, nearly concealed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings in ♂ with slight tufts of scales on surface, 1 *b* furcate, 2 from angle, 4 usually absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle; in ♀ very small, lanceolate. Hindwings in ♂ 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 approximated, connate, stalked, or coincident, 5 approximated, 6 and 7 nearly parallel; in ♀ obsolete.

Remarks. — A development of *Chimabache*. Followings the abortion of the wings in ♀, a tendency is manifesting itself towards reduction of the veins in ♂.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva with 3rd pair of legs placed on a tubercular stem; feeding in rolled leaves.

Foodplants *Rosaceae*.

1. *C. salicella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 9 (1801).

Europe.

rufocrinitalis, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp. p. 975 (1840).

80. GENUS CHIMABACHE, HÜBNER

Chimabache, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett, p. 402 (1826). — Type : *C. fagella*, Fabricius.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue very short or rudimentary. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated or with long fascicles, basal joint short, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, obliquely ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales more or less rough towards apex, terminal joint short, somewhat stout, with appressed scales, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface, in ♀ abbreviated, lanceolate; 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings in ♂ 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 1/4, in ♀ abbreviated, lanceolate; 3 and 4 approximated or connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — Probably with collateral relationship to *Atomotricha*. This and the preceding genus are early spring or late autumn insects.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva with 3rd pair of legs placed on a tubercular stem; feeding between joined leaves.

Foodplants *Cupuliferae*, *Rosaceae*.

1. *C. fagella*, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 244 (1787).

C. & S. Europe, Asia
Minor.

dormoyella, Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Léop. Vol. 11, pl. 287, f. 3, 4 (1838).

nolckenella, Millière, Ann. Soc. Sc. Nat. Cannes, pl. 10, f. 7 (1880).

2. *C. phryganella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 10 (1801).

N. & C. Europe,

novembris, Haworth, Ins. Brit. p. 502 (1829).

81. GENUS PLATACTIS, MEYRICK

Platactis, Meyrick, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 14, p. 287 (1911). — Type : *P. hormathota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with dense appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, with large anterior flap of dense scales. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 absent (coincident with 8), 8 and 9 stalked, 11 from somewhat before middle. Forewings almost 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A specialised form of the *Eulechria* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — Seychelles.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. hormathota*, Meyrick, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. Vol. 14, p. 287 (1911). Seychelles.

82. GENUS TERATOPSIS, WALSINGHAM

Teratopsis, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 259 (1881). — Type : *T. tunicella*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts and collar rough; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, thickened with dense scales prominent posteriorly towards apex, extreme apex naked, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with large posterior crest. Abdomen with basal hairtufts above largely developed. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with small tufts of scales on surface; 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Anchinia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. tunicella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 260, pl. 12, f. 28 (1881). S. Africa.

83. GENUS CACOPHYIA, REBEL

Cacophyia, Rebel, Cat. Lep. Pal. Faun. Vol. 2, p. 175 (1900). — Type : *C. permixtella*, Herrich-Schäffer.

Cacochroa, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 367 (1870) [*praeocc.*]. — Type : *C. permixtella*, Herrich-Schäffer.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading over crown; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales rather expanded towards apex posteriorly, terminal joint half second,

slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with central crest of scales. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface; 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, almost pointed, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Anchinia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding between spun leaves.

Foodplant *Phillyrea* (*Oleaceae*).

1. *C. permixtella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 143, f. 599 (1854). S. Europe, Asia Minor.

84. GENUS ANCHINIA, HÜBNER

Anchinia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 409 (1826). — Type : *A. verrucella*, Schiffermüller.

Characters. — Head with hairs of face and forehead projecting in a rough tuft, crown covered by rough spreading sidetufts; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, second joint very long, much exceeding base of antennae, obliquely ascending, densely clothed with scales more or less projecting above and beneath, terminal joint 1/3 - 1/2 of second, erect, slightly thickened with scales, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface; 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Derivable from the *Eulechria* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — Mountains of Europe and Asia.

Larva feeding between spun leaves.

Foodplants (of five species) *Daphne* (*Thymelaeaceae*).

1. *A. dolomiella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 27, p. 32 (1877). Tyrol.
2. *A. daphnella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 81 (1801). — Pl. 2, N. & C. Europe.

Fig. 33.

- ? *pudorella*, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Schmett. f. 90 (1792).
- orientella*, Krulikowsky, Rev. Russ. Ent. Vol. 9, p. 321 (1909)
3. *A. grandis*, Stainton, Tin. Syr. p. 54 (1867). Asia Minor.
4. *A. grisescens*, Frey, Tin. Schweiz. p. 148 (1856). Alps.
- insolatella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Neue Schmett. Eur. f. 41 (1856).
- austriaca*, Frey, Mitth. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. Vol. 6, p. 367 (1880).
5. *A. porphyritica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 237 (1914). Assam.
6. *A. verrucella*, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 138 (1776). C. et S. Europe.
- ? *cristalis*, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. n° 611 (1763).
- hepaticella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 84 (1801).
- cneorella*, Hübner, ibidem, f. 315 (1816).
7. *A. laureolella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 143, f. 421 (1854). Alps.

85. GENUS PHYLLOPHANES, TURNER

Phyllophanes, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 21 (1896). — Type : *P. dyscureta*, Turner.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading. Antennae with basal joint stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, densely scaled, with apical tuft beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, moderate, acute. Forewings with costal tuft of scales; 2 from before angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, at apex long and forming a hook-like projection; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which may possibly be related to *Piloprepes*. In repose the insect is stated to resemble a piece of crumpled leaf.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. dyseureta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 21 (1896). Queensland.

86. GENUS PILOPREPES, MEYRICK

Piloprepes, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type: *P. aemulella*, Walker.

Copriodes, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 339 (1916). — Type: *P. aristocratica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, rather thickened with appressed scales, sometimes somewhat rough towards apex, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with slight posterior crest. Anterior tibiae and tarsi dilated with rough scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Not closely allied to any other genus, though certainly of this group. The species are insects of singular and often striking appearance, sometimes beautifully imitative of birds excrement; they are sluggish in habit and difficult to find.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. anassa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1597 (1888). New South Wales.
2. *P. lophoptera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 96 (1894). Queensland.
3. *P. aristocratica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1598 (1888). — **Pl. 2, Fig. 34.** E. Australia.
4. *P. anguicula*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 133 (1913). Victoria.
5. *P. gelidella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 766 (1864). N. E. Australia.
Lucasi, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 19 (1896).
6. *P. glaucaspis*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 19 (1896). Queensland.
7. *P. aemulella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 697 (1864). Queensland.
8. *P. antidoxa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1599 (1888). E. Australia.

87. GENUS EPIPYRGA, MEYRICK

Epipyrga, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type: *E. agaclita*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Anterior tarsi slightly thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps related to *Placocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. agaclita*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 791 (1884). Queensland.
- hemiphaes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 58 (1917).

88. GENUS PLACOCOSMA, MEYRICK

Placocosma, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type: *P. resumptella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, rather stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, more or less rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with large dense posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps correlated with *Barea*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. diantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 134 (1913). N. Australia.
2. *P. resumptella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 681 (1864). New South Wales.
- hephaestea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 333 (1883).
3. *P. anthopetala*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 333 (1883). — Pl. 2, Fig. 35. E. Australia.
4. *P. meridarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1576 (1888). S. E. Australia.
- cyclogramma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 267 (1897).
5. *P. phaeina*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 14 (1896). Queensland.

89. GENUS BAREA, WALKER

Barea, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 819 (1864). — Type: *B. consignatella*, Walker.

Phloeopola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type: *B. confusella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ somewhat stout, moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint rather elongate, moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or

exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second or somewhat shorter, moderate or rather stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with strong posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 nearly from angle, seldom stalked with 3, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate ovate, cilia 1/2-2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from early forms of *Eulechria*. The species are mostly insects of fair size, obscurely mottled and similar in appearance, adapted for concealment on trunks of *Eucalyptus*, their usual habitat.

Geographical distribution of species. — Characteristically Australian; but there is one endemic species in New Zealand, and another has recently been introduced into that country.

Larva unknown, but probably feeding under bark of *Eucalyptus*; I found larvae in this situation which I expected to produce species of this genus, but failed to rear them.

1. *B. leucocephala*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 18 (1896). Queensland.
2. *B. instructa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 370 (1920). Queensland.
3. *B. basigramma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 16 (1896). Queensland.
4. *B. confusella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 682 (1864). S. E. & W. Australia,
New Zealand.
- **Pl. 2, Fig. 36.**
- atmophora*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 345 (1916).
5. *B. subviridella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 15 (1896). Queensland.
6. *B. bryochroa*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 342 (1916). Queensland.
7. *B. hylodroma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 343 (1916). Queensland.
8. *B. sciaspila*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 168 (1904). Queensland.
9. *B. synchyta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 355 (1883). New South Wales.
10. *B. consignatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 819 (1864). E. Australia.
pyrgonota, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1594 (1888).
melanospila, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 17 (1896).
11. *B. melanodella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 359 (1883). E. Australia
12. *B. dinocosma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 349 (1883). New Zealand.
13. *B. exarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 357 (1883). S. Australia.
14. *B. cyclopis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 307 (1915). Queensland.
15. *B. nymphica*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 343 (1916). Queensland.
16. *B. acritopis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 116 (1917). Queensland.
17. *B. pasteodes*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 559 (1914). New South Wales.
18. *B. turbatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 765 (1864). E. Australia.
19. *B. epethistis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 154 (1902). Victoria, Tasmania.
20. *B. sphaeridias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 169 (1914). New South Wales.
21. *B. micropis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1593 (1888). S. E. Australia.
22. *B. periodica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 308 (1920). Queensland.
23. *B. banausa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 356 (1883). S. E. & W. Australia,
24. *B. arrhythmia*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 117 (1917). Queensland. [Tasmania.
25. *B. semifixa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 298 (1915). N. Queensland.
26. *B. ptochica*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 116 (1917). Queensland.
27. *B. anerasta*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 344 (1916). Queensland.
28. *B. zygochora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1592 (1888). S. E. Australia.
29. *B. eusciasta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 344 (1916). Queensland.
30. *B. eucapnodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 16 (1896). Queensland.
euprepes, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 17 (1896).
trizyga, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 169 (1914).
31. *B. lithoglypta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 358 (1883). New South Wales.
32. *B. centropis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1592 (1888). New South Wales.

33. ? *B. Kollari*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 9, p. 336 (1854). New South Wales.
 34. *B. arbitra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 167 (1914). Victoria.
 35. *B. psephophora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 352 (1883). E. Australia, Tasmania.
 36. *B. semocausta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 350 (1883). Victoria, Tasmania.
 37. *B. helica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 351 (1883). Tasmania.
 38. *B. hyperarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1591 (1888). Victoria.
 39. *B. fenicoma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 170 (1914). New South Wales.
 40. *B. mesocentra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1590 (1888). New South Wales.
 41. *B. asbolaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 349 (1883). Victoria, Tasmania.
 42. *B. pyrora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 166 (1914). New South Wales.
 43. *B. eophila*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 57 (1917). New South Wales.
 pyrora, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 341 (1916).
 44. *B. inferna*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 106 (1899). New South Wales.
 45. *B. crypsicentra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 170 (1914). S. Australia.
 46. *B. psologramma*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 345 (1916). Tasmania.

90. GENUS CYCLOGONA, LOWER

Cyclogona, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 87 (1901). — Type : *C. orthoptila*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint almost as long as second, slender, acute. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from before angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 nearly approximated at base, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, stated to be intermediate in character between *Barea* and *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. orthoptila*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 87 (1901). Victoria.

91. GENUS TRIGONOPHYLLA, TURNER

Trigonophylla, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 170 (1919). — Type : *T. tarachodes*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae 4/5, in ♂ with long ciliations, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened towards apex, with anterior apical tuft of loose hairs, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, termen slightly sinuate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated and parallel to 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — This genus also is unknown to me; though referred by its author to the *Gelechiadae*, it certainly belongs to this family.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. tarachodes*, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 171 (1919). Queensland.

92. GENUS TRACHYNTIS, MEYRICK

Trachyntis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1586 (1888). — Type : *T. delophanes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, rather rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, anteriorly rather roughened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long dense hairs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia $1/2 - 1$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. thrypticopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 153 (1902) Victoria.
— Pl. 2, Fig. 37.
2. *T. xenopis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1679 (1888). W. Australia.
3. *T. delophanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1587 (1888). W. Australia.
4. *T. diaphanes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 207 (1898). Queensland.
5. *T. epipona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 154 (1902). New South Wales.
6. *T. argocentra*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 86 (1901). New South Wales.
7. *T. mimica*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 482 (1915) New South Wales.
8. *T. metrospila*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1587 (1888). W. Australia.
9. *T. leporina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 169 (1914). W. Australia.
10. *T. tetraspora*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 413 (1900). W. Australia.
11. *T. coenodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1588 (1888). W. Australia.
12. *T. epiphaula*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 1588 (1888). W. Australia.

93. GENUS ELAEONOMA, MEYRICK

Elaeonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 238 (1914). — Type : *E. piodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised, ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2 - 2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian and Indo-Malayan.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. hyperopta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1586 (1888). W. Australia.
2. *E. lathraea*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 349 (1916). Queensland.

3. *E. chersodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 219 (1914). New Guinea.
4. *E. clavata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 166 (1914). New Guinea.
5. *E. nephelissa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 238 (1914). Ceylon.
6. *E. autogramma*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 603 (1905). Ceylon.
7. *E. silvicola*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 206 (1898). Queensland.
8. *E. piodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 148 (1902). Queensland.
9. *E. galactina*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 362 (1916). N. Queensland.
10. *E. lenita*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 308 (1920). Queensland.
11. *E. phaeopasta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 42, p. 280 (1918). Lord Howe I.
12. *E. acrophaea*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 349 (1916). Queensland.

94. GENUS DOXOMERES, MEYRICK

Doxomeres, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 6 (1917). — Type : *D. diaxantha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae in ♂ rather shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, roughened with scales anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel to 4, rather widely remote from 6 towards base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps related to the preceding genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. diaxantha*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 6 (1917). Transvaal.

95. GENUS MERMERISTIS, MEYRICK

Mermeristis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 298 (1915). — Type : *M. spodiæa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, somewhat thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. spodiæa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 298 (1915). Tasmania.

96. GENUS ECLACTISTIS, MEYRICK

Eclactistis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 134 (1913). — Type : *E. byrseuta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, thickened throughout with dense appressed scales, second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint shorter than second, rather stout, pointed but not acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae in ♂ with large brush of very long dense scales above, basal joint of tarsi thickened with scales. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Related to *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Papuan.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. byrseuta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 134 (1913).

New Guinea.

97. GENUS STEREODYTIS, MEYRICK

Stereodytis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 238 (1914). — Type : *S. crithina*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ stout, scaled on back, with whorls of stiff scales at joints, moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, stout, with dense long pecten on lower half. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 somewhat approximated at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Eulechria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. crithina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 239 (1914).

Ceylon.

98. GENUS EULECHRIA, MEYRICK

Eulechria, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — *E. exanimis*, Meyrick.

Linosticha, Meyrick, ibidem. Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type : *E. scythropa*, Meyrick.

Macronemata, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type : *E. elaphia*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, somewhat loose beneath, seldom rough above towards apex, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender,

acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from or near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2-1; 3 and 4 connate or seldom separate or stalked, rarely coincident, 5-7 parallel, rarely 5 approximated at base to 4 or even connate.

Remarks. — A development of *Machimia*, to which the primal forms make a very close approach. This extensive genus includes considerable diversity of structure, but the different forms graduate so closely into one another that no subdivision is practicable. The diverse forms of neuration of the hindwings, which might be thought of importance, occur in certain cases within the limits of the same species.

Geographical distribution of species. — Characteristic of the Australian region, from which (including New Guinea) 238 species are recorded; besides these there are four from the Indo-Malayan region, one from South Africa, and one from New Zealand, indicating a slight effusion of migratory stragglers, the origin of the genus being evidently in Australia.

Larva hardly known. It is extraordinary that of this large genus, though many of the species are very common and well-known, only a single species has yet been bred to my knowledge (*E. xanthostephana* from dead wood); it is therefore probable that many of the larvae may feed beneath ground on the roots of grass, whilst others which seem to be attached to trees and shrubs may feed on dead leaves and vegetable refuse.

1. *E. suppletella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 645 (1864). S. Australia, Tasmania.
2. *E. leucospila*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 370 (1920). Queensland.
3. *E. anarcha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1584 (1888). New South Wales.
4. *E. canephora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 339 (1883). S. Australia, Tasmania.
5. *E. icmaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 299 (1915). New South Wales.
6. *E. grammatica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 545 (1883). — **Pl. 2, Fig. 38.** E. Australia.
7. *E. ephalta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 299 (1915). New South Wales.
8. *E. scopariella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 765 (1864). E. Australia.
9. *E. ruinosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 157 (1913). Queensland.
10. *E. siccella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 643 (1864). E. Australia.
11. *E. hiemalis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 218 (1914). New South Wales.
12. *E. aërodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 321 (1883). S. E. Australia,
13. *E. phoryntis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 150 (1902). Victoria. [Tasmania.]
14. *E. xylopterella*, Meyrick (*nec* Walker), Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 543 (1883). S. E. & W. Australia.
15. *E. athletis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 961 (1887). S. Australia.
16. *E. scotiodes*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 151 (1902). S. Australia.
17. *E. autographa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 307 (1915). New South Wales.
18. *E. isopsepha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 158 (1913). S. E. Australia.
19. *E. diagramma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 961 (1887). W. Australia.
20. *E. homospora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 158 (1913). New South Wales.
21. *E. textilis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 36 (1906). E. Australia, Tasmania.
22. *E. perditia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 547 (1883). New South Wales.
23. *E. semnostola*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 90 (1901). New South Wales.
24. *E. mochlastis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 960 (1887). W. Australia.
25. *E. modica*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 352 (1916). Queensland.
26. *E. cretacea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 491 (1884). New South Wales.
27. *E. calamaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 492 (1884). Queensland.
28. *E. delochorda*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 58 (1917). Queensland.

29. *E. cyclophragma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1581 (1888). E. Australia.
30. *E. deltomela*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 165 (1896) (deltacostamela). Queensland.
31. *E. machinosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 159 (1913). New South Wales.
32. *E. philostaura*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 537 (1883). E. Australia.
33. *E. baryptera*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 11 (1896). Queensland.
34. *E. euchlora*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 12 (1896). Queensland.
35. *E. leptochorda*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 354 (1916). N. Queensland.
36. *E. archepepa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 960 (1887). E. Australia.
37. *E. myrochrista*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 371 (1920). Queensland.
38. *E. cirrhocephala*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 96 (1917). Queensland.
39. *E. perpetua*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 160 (1913). N. Queensland.
40. *E. amaura*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 538 (1883). E. Australia.
41. *E. chrysoloma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 179 (1893). S. Australia.
42. *E. elaphia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 346 (1883). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
- exigua*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 259 (1916).
43. *E. lopelictes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 346 (1883). Queensland.
44. *E. cimneriella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 543 (1883). New South Wales.
45. *E. frigescens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 160 (1913). Victoria.
46. *E. adoxella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 540 (1883). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
47. *E. brachystoma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 299 (1915). Queensland.
48. *E. ductaria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 159 (1913). Tasmania.
49. *E. chorodoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 372 (1920). Queensland.
50. *E. decolor*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 352 (1916). Victoria.
51. *E. dolosella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 539 (1863). New South Wales.
52. *E. physica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 371 (1920). W. Australia.
53. *E. gypsota*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 177 (1893). S. Australia.
54. *E. ischnodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 150 (1902). Victoria.
55. *E. xiphopepla*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 44, p. 59 (1920). S. E. Australia.
56. *E. centrotona*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 300 (1915). S. Australia.
57. *E. autophyla*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 105 (1899); New South Wales.
ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 412 (1900).
58. *E. pentaspila*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 41 (1900). New South Wales.
59. *E. nepheloma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 105 (1899). New South Wales.
60. *E. fragilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 271 (1914). Victoria.
61. *E. celata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 160 (1913). Victoria.
62. *E. styrcista*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 370 (1920). Tasmania.
63. *E. tanyscia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 322 (1883). S. Australia.
64. *E. acervata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 161 (1914). W. Australia.
65. *E. ombrophora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 322 (1883). S. E. & W. Australia.
actias, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 106 (1899).
66. *E. paragypha*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 412 (1900). S. Australia.
67. *E. sciophanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 323 (1883). S. E. Australia.
68. *E. aceraea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 324 (1883). S. Australia.
69. *E. quaerenda*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 309 (1920). Queensland.
70. *E. cynoptera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 966 (1887). E. Australia.
71. *E. cholerodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 963 (1887). W. Australia.
72. *E. amphileuca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 222 (1903). Victoria.
73. *E. pudica*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 41 (1900). New South Wales.
74. *E. irenaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 962 (1887). S. Australia.
75. *E. paraleuca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 114 (1907). Victoria.
76. *E. albida*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 15 (1896). Queensland.
77. *E. salsicola*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1914). Victoria.
78. *E. leucophanes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 320 (1883). S. Australia.

79. *E. antygota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 161 (1914). W. Australia.
80. *E. hyperchlora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 962 (1887). W. Australia.
81. *E. paurogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 542 (1883). Tasmania.
82. *E. nebritis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1914). Victoria.
83. *E. petrophanes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 162 (1914). Victoria.
84. *E. lithodora*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 178 (1893). S. Australia.
85. *E. aphanospila*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 353 (1916). New South Wales.
86. *E. thrineotis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 965 (1887). W. Australia.
87. *E. homoxesta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 965 (1887). W. Australia.
88. *E. homochalca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 965 (1887). W. Australia.
89. *E. halmopeda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 963 (1887). W. Australia.
90. *E. jugata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 161 (1914). Victoria.
91. *E. phaeosceptr*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 964 (1887). W. Australia.
92. *E. callisceptr*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 964 (1887). — **Pl. 2, Fig. 39.** W. Australia.
93. *E. xiphères*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 23 (1896). Queensland.
94. *E. calotropha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 536 (1883). E. Australia.
95. *E. hemichrysa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 40, p. 540 (1916). Queensland.
96. *E. philotherma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 534 (1883). E. Australia.
97. *E. tetratherma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 165 (1896). Victoria.
98. *E. typicantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 214 (1918). New Guinea.
99. *E. xanthostephana*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 952 (1887). S. E. Australia.
100. ? *E. semelella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 298 (1855). Victoria.
101. *E. plagiosticha*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 355 (1916). Queensland.
102. *E. brutomorpha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 535 (1883). New South Wales.
103. *E. habrophanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 532 (1883). E. Australia.
104. *E. poecilella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 531 (1883). S. E. Australia,
Tasmania.
105. *E. leucopelta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 530 (1883). E. Australia.
106. *E. leucostephana*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 356 (1916). New South Wales.
107. *E. hemiphanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 529 (1883). Tasmania.
108. *E. vicina*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 356 (1916). New South Wales.
109. *E. variegata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 528 (1883). E. Australia.
110. *E. pycnographa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 355 (1916). New South Wales.
111. *E. xanthocephala*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 177 (1893). S. Australia.
112. *E. cephalochrysa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 95 (1894). Queensland.
113. *E. callimeris*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 958 (1887). W. Australia.
114. *E. mobilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 300 (1915). New South Wales.
115. *E. elaeota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 957 (1887). W. Australia.
116. *E. cataplasta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 957 (1887). W. Australia.
117. *E. fenisea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 300 (1915). New South Wales.
118. *E. eriopa*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 41 (1900). New South Wales.
119. *E. byrsochra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 301 (1915). New South Wales.
120. *E. semantica*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 358 (1916). Queensland.
121. *E. transversella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 763 (1864). E. Australia.
122. *E. chlorella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 526 (1883). New South Wales.
123. *E. perixantha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 24 (1896). Queensland.
124. *E. cephalanthes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 949 (1887). W. Australia.

125. *E. glaphyrotia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 959 (1887). W. Australia.
 126. *E. xanthocrossa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 959 (1887). S. & W. Australia.
 127. *E. psarophanes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 352 (1916). Queensland.
 128. *E. niphogramma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 354 (1916). New South Wales.
 129. *E. concolor*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 206 (1898). Queensland.
 130. *E. synchroa*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 353 (1916). New South Wales.
 131. *E. heliocomia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 948 (1887). Queensland.
 132. *E. dryoterna*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 372 (1920). Queensland.
 133. *E. hymenaea*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 149 (1902). Queensland.
 134. *E. metabapta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 164 (1914). N. Queensland.
 135. *E. heliodora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 948 (1887). — **Pl. 2, Fig. 40.** W. Australia.
 136. *E. malacoptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 948 (1887). S. E. Australia.
 137. *E. chryseres*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 207 (1898). Queensland.
 138. *E. gonosema*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 953 (1887). S. E. Australia.
 porphyxantha, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 181 (1893).
 139. *E. bathrophaea*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 562 (1914). New South Wales.
 140. *E. tropica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 955 (1887). Queensland.
 141. *E. axierasta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 357 (1916). Queensland.
 142. *E. epicausta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 525 (1883). Queensland.
 143. *E. curvilinea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 12 (1896). Queensland.
 144. *E. phaeostephes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 956 (1887). Queensland.
 145. *E. schalidota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 955 (1887). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 41.** Queensland.
 dichroa, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 95 (1894).
 146. *E. tetraploa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 13 (1896). Queensland.
 147. *E. embologramma*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 258 (1916). New South Wales.
 148. *E. eutheta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 357 (1916). Queensland.
 149. *E. steriphota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 163 (1914). New South Wales.
 150. *E. viduata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 371 (1920). Queensland.
 151. *E. roborata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 163 (1914). New Guinea.
 152. *E. eurygramma*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 359 (1916). N. Queensland.
 153. *E. ombrodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 21, p. 56 (1897). Queensland.
 154. *E. triferella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 684 (1864). E. Australia.
 155. *E. diploclethra*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 358 (1916). Queensland.
 156. *E. epiphragma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 954 (1887). S. Australia.
 157. *E. plagiospila*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 59 (1920). New South Wales.
 158. *E. optalea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 151 (1902). Victoria.
 159. *E. phaeopsamma*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 316 (1913). Transvaal.
 160. *E. cerinata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 239 (1914). Ceylon.
 161. *E. vaporata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 240 (1914). Assam.
 162. *E. camelaea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 943 (1887). Victoria.
 163. *E. bathrogramma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 359 (1916). Queensland.
 164. *E. achalinella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 523 (1883). E. Australia, Tasmania.
 165. *E. cirrhopepla*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 354 (1916). N. Australia.
 166. *E. centridias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 373 (1920). S. Australia.
 167. *E. puellaris*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 522 (1883). E. Australia.
 168. *E. delotis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 952 (1887). E. & W. Australia.
 169. *E. drosocapna*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 373 (1920). Queensland.

170. *E. leptobela*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 521 (1883). E. Australia.
171. *E. hypnotis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1583 (1888). W. Australia.
172. *E. scythropa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 339 (1883). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
173. *E. epixesta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1582 (1888). W. Australia.
174. *E. leucocrossa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1583 (1888). W. Australia.
175. *E. amphidyas*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 950 (1887). W. Australia.
176. *E. monoda*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 115 (1907). N. Queensland.
177. *E. cynodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1582 (1888). W. Australia.
178. *E. threnodes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 360 (1916). N. E. Australia.
179. *E. catharistis*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 361 (1916). Queensland.
180. *E. liquida*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 164 (1914). N. Queensland.
181. *E. autophylla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 947 (1887). W. Australia.
182. *E. timida*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 165 (1914). N. Queensland.
183. *E. leucopis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 241 (1902). New South Wales.
184. *E. candida*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 206 (1898). E. Australia.
185. *E. corsota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 164 (1914). N. Queensland.
186. *E. exanimis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 519 (1883). S. E. Australia.
187. *E. lephrochroa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 362 (1916). Queensland.
188. *E. pallidella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 519 (1883). Queensland.
189. *E. achranta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 74 (1917). New South Wales.
190. *E. homochroa*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 361 (1916). Queensland.
191. *E. pacifera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 165 (1914). N. Australia.
192. *E. phoenissa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 147 (1902). Queensland.
193. *E. pantelella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 520 (1883). New South Wales.
194. *E. convictella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 566 (1864). E. Australia.
195. *E. melesella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 291 (1855). Victoria, Tasmania.
196. *E. orbitosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 373 (1920). Victoria.
197. *E. cremnodisema*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 19 (1897). New South Wales.
198. *E. euadelphia*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 86 (1901). New South Wales.
199. *E. aphaura*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 946 (1887). New South Wales.
200. *E. eborinella*, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 44, p. 81, pl. 6, f. 1 (1901). Java.
201. *E. themerodes*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 152 (1902). Victoria.
202. *E. photinopis*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 40 (1900). New South Wales.
203. *E. stigmatophora*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 11 (1896). Queensland.
204. *E. rhymodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 165 (1914). N. Queensland.
205. *E. omosema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 372 (1920). New South Wales.
206. *E. homoteles*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 947 (1887). Queensland.
207. *E. anadesma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1579 (1888). Victoria.
208. *E. episema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 517 (1883). S. Australia.
209. *E. melanogramma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 364 (1916). Queensland.
210. *E. stadiota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1580 (1888). W. Australia.
211. *E. delospila*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 363 (1916). Queensland.
212. *E. thetica*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 362 (1916). Queensland.
213. *E. infestata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 166 (1914). N. Australia.
214. *E. zemiodes*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 149 (1902). Victoria.
215. *E. velata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 239 (1914). S. India.
216. *E. stramentaria*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 258 (1916). New South Wales.
217. *E. umbrosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 167 (1914). Tasmania.
218. *E. mesophragma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 950 (1887). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
219. *E. eucrypta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 363 (1916). Queensland.
220. *E. alopecistis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1565 (1888). Victoria.
221. *E. zophoessa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 515 (1883). New Zealand.
222. *E. stichoptis*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 481 (1915). New South Wales.
223. *E. sericopa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 482 (1915). New South Wales.

224. *E. eriphila*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 946 (1887). S. E. Australia.
 — Pl. 3, Fig. 42.
225. *E. atmospila*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 360 (1916). Queensland.
 226. *E. argolina*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1578 (1888). W. Australia.
 227. *E. cremnodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 514 (1883). S. E. & W. Australia.
 228. *E. menodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 945 (1887). W. Australia.
 229. *E. relevata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 373 (1920). Queensland.
 230. *E. niphobola*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 61 (1920). New South Wales.
 231. *E. uomistis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1579 (1888). W. Australia.
 232. *E. publicana*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 168 (1914). W. Australia.
 233. *E. psichiodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 219 (1914). New South Wales.
 234. *E. myriospila*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 222 (1903). New South Wales.
 235. *E. pithanodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 309 (1920). Queensland.
 236. *E. pelodora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 944 (1887). S. Australia.
 237. *E. ceratochroa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 60 (1920). Victoria.
 238. *E. metata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 168 (1914). New South Wales.
 239. *E. nephelopa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 513 (1883). New South Wales.
 240. *E. limata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 168 (1914). W. Australia.
 241. *E. rhodoloma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 60 (1920). N. Queensland.
 242. *E. griseola*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 10, p. 151 (1855). S. E. Australia.
 243. *E. helictis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1584 (1888). W. Australia.
 244. *E. ichneuta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 944 (1887). W. Australia.

99. GENUS EOMICHLA, MEYRICK

Eomichla, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 545 (1916). — Type: *E. notandella*, Busck.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, roughly ascending, meeting and projecting over forehead; ocelli inferior; tongue very short. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ strongly, in ♀ moderately ciliated, basal joint stout, dilated with dense rough scales, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, slightly rough anteriorly, terminal joint from half to nearly as long as second, moderately stout, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Thorax with more or less developed posterior crest. Anterior and middle tibiae dilated with dense rough spreading hairscales; posterior tibiae and tarsi roughly tufted throughout with more or less long hairscales above. Forewings with 2 and 3 approximated or stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 9 out of 7 or separate or stalked with 10, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A peculiar and interesting form, a much modified derivative of *Pycnotarsa*. The variations in neural structure of the forewings are specific only.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central and South America.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. xystidota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 215 (1918). Guiana.
2. *E. nummulata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 546 (1916). Guiana.
3. *E. maroniella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 208, pl. 8, f. 16 (1911). Guiana, Peru.
4. *E. irenella*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 209, pl. 8, f. 17 (1911). Guiana.
5. *E. notandella*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 209, pl. 8, f. 15 (1911). — Pl. 3, Fig. 45. Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
6. *E. regiella*, Busck, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. Vol. 59 (4), p. 7 (1912). Panama.
7. *E. imperiella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 26 (1914). Panama.

100. GENUS PYCNOTARSA, MEYRICK

Pycnotarsa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 374 (1920). — Type : *P. hydrochroa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli inferior; tongue short. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ evenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Anterior tibiae thickened with rough scales; posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Machimia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. hydrochroa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 374 (1920). Brazil.

101. GENUS PARACHARACTIS, MEYRICK

Paracharactis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 215 (1918). — Type : *P. mitosema*, Turner.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli just posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved, rather approximated to 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Machimia*, modified in colouring for concealment on bark of *Eucalyptus*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. mitosema*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 373 (1916). Queensland.

102. GENUS AGLAODES, TURNER

Aglaodes, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 205 (1898). — Type : *A. chionoma*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts small. Antennae with basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint very long, much exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales slightly dilated at apex, terminal joint $1/3$ of second, slender, acute. Thorax with small posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings under 1, much shorter than forewings, ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, based on a single specimen, of which the characters are somewhat uncertain; it is a small insect, conspicuously coloured in red, yellow, and white.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. chionoma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 205 (1898). Queensland.

103. GENUS LOPHOPEPLA, TURNER

Lophopepla, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 10 (1896). — Type: *L. igniferella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$ - $5/6$, in ♂ serrate, moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint considerably thickened with appressed scales, dilated and rather projecting towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, thickened with scales, slightly roughened anteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with small double posterior crest. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with tufts of scales in disc; 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/3$ - $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Machimia*. The species are elegant insects, displaying raised silvery or yellow blotches edged with red.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. argyrocarpa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 220 (1914). Queensland.
2. *L. triselena*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 240 (1902). N. Queensland.
3. *L. asteropa*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 410 (1900). N. Queensland.

— Pl. 3, Fig. 43.

4. *L. igniferella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 670 (1864). E. Australia.

104. GENUS TISOBARICA, WALKER

Tisobarica, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 812 (1864). — Type: *T. jucundella*, Walker.

Hieropola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424 (1883). — Type: *T. eranna*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter or much shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from $5/6$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia about 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Machimia*. The species are small insects, marked with interrupted light yellow fasciae on a rosy or grey ground.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. ancyrota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 343 (1883). Tasmania.
2. *T. thyleria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1596 (1888). Victoria.
3. *T. hemigenes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1596 (1888). W. Australia.

4. *T. pyrrhella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 8 (1896). Queensland,
5. *T. jucundella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 813 (1864). E. Australia.
6. *T. larotypha*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 368 (1916). New South Wales.
7. *T. eranna*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 367 (1916). E. Australia.
- jucundella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 364 (1883).
8. *T. hedanopa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 369 (1916). Queensland.

105. GENUS CALLITHAUMA, TURNER

Callithauma, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 24, p. 15 (1900). — Type : *C. basilica*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter or much shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with *1b* furcate, 2 from $5/6$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia about 1 : 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Tisobarica*. The simple antennae of ♂ are a remarkable exception to the normal structure of this group, but the genus is structurally and superficially so similar to the preceding, that it cannot be removed from it.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. callianthes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1595 (1888). S. E. Australia.

— Pl. 3, Fig. 44.

2. *C. leptodoma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 366 (1916). Queensland.
3. *C. pyrites*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 9 (1896). Queensland.
4. *C. glycera*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 365 (1916). Queensland.
5. *C. basilica*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 24, p. 15 (1900). Queensland.

106. GENUS MACHIMIA, CLEMENS

Machimia, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1860, p. 211 (1860). — Type : *M. tentoriferella*, Clemens.

Garrha, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 1835 (1866). — Type : *M. sincerella*, Walker.

Hoplitica, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 493 (1883). — Type : *M. carnea*, Zeller.

Hoplomorpha, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 373 (1916). — Type : *M. abalienella*, Walker.

Lepidozancla, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 375 (1916). — Type : *M. zatrephes*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten or with two or three fugitive scales. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with *1b* wide-furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1,

oblong-ovate, cilia about $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate (or seldom remote in ♂), 5 generally more or less curved and approximated to 4, sometimes parallel, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Presumably derived, together with the group of kindred forms, from the neighbourhood of *Cryptotechia*. The species are broad-winged insects, mostly of moderate or rather large size, usually displaying more or less rosy colouring, which may be traced in the legs even when not in the wings, whilst in extreme South American forms the whole insect is bright crimson. The genus has a characteristic and persistent facies; and Dr A. J. Turner expressed to me the astonishment with which on visiting Canada he recognised at first sight the typical species, from its resemblance to those with which he was familiar in Australia.

Geographical distribution of species. — Summarised as follows : South and Central America 73, North America 10, Japan 1 (others will be found), Australia 47 (almost all East Australia). This striking and exceptional distribution must be understood to infer an origin in South America, spreading up the continent, crossing from the north-west by the Aleutian Isles to Japan, and so down to Australia, where favourable conditions were found for the formation of a number of closely related species, of probably quite recent development.

Larva (few known) feeding beneath a web or between spun leaves.

Pupa in cocoon in similar position.

Foodplants *Myrtaceae*, *Rubiaceae*, *Cupuliferae*, etc. (trees and shrubs), the Australian species probably mostly on *Eucalyptus*.

1. *M. phoenopis*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 371 (1916). E. & N. Australia.
2. *M. alma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 174 (1914). Victoria.
3. *M. absumptella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 567 (1864). E. Australia, Tasmania.
4. *M. mesogaea*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 371 (1916). Queensland.
5. *M. mitescens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 174 (1914). N. Queensland.
6. *M. praepedita*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 375 (1920). S. Australia.
7. *M. cholodella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 507 (1883). New South Wales.
8. *M. microptera*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 372 (1916). Queensland.
9. *M. limbata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 471 (1883). S. E. Australia.
10. *M. sincerella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 1835 (1866). Victoria.
- hepatitis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 147 (1902).
11. *M. rufa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 504 (1883). E. Australia.
12. *M. agglomerata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 375 (1920). S. Australia.
13. *M. coxantha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 7 (1896). Queensland.
- habroptera*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 411 (1900).
14. *M. sarcoxantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 176 (1893). Victoria.
15. *M. zelota*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 370 (1916). New South Wales.
16. *M. costimacula*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 502 (1883). E. Australia.
17. *M. rufimaculella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 7 (1896). Queensland.
18. *M. defessa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 376 (1920). Queensland.
19. *M. leucerythra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 501 (1883). E. Australia, Tasmania.
20. *M. rhodopepla*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 221 (1903). Queensland.
21. *M. moderatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 566 (1864). S. E. Australia,
- liosarca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 941 (1887). Tasmania.
22. *M. coccinea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 59 (1917). N. Queensland.
23. *M. amata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 175 (1914). W. Australia.
24. *M. pudica*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 10, p. 152 (1855). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 46.** E. Australia.
25. *M. epicosma*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 374 (1916). Queensland.
26. *M. porphyraspis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 8 (1896). Queensland.
27. *M. teratopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 310 (1920). New South Wales.

28. *M. abalienella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 762 (1864). E. Australia.
colonias, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 942 (1887).
29. *M. caminodes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 375 (1916). Queensland.
30. *M. metriopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 941 (1887). S. E. Australia.
31. *M. sericata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 497 (1883). E. Australia.
32. *M. miltopsara*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 560 (1914). New South Wales.
33. *M. repandula*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 10, p. 150, pl. 1, f. 3 (1855). E. Australia, Tasmania.
34. *M. carnea*, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 148 (1855). E. Australia.
35. *M. atripunctatella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 7 (1896). Queensland.
36. *M. pseudota*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 85 (1901). Queensland.
37. *M. myodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 496 (1883). S. E. Australia.
38. *M. ochrophanes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 371 (1916). Queensland.
39. *M. serva*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 375 (1920). Victoria.
40. *M. achroa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 4 (1896). Queensland, W. Austral.
41. *M. restricta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 310 (1920). Queensland.
42. *M. sobriella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 565 (1864). E. & W. Australia.
43. *M. biseriata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 375 (1920). Queensland.
44. *M. neochlora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 495 (1883). N. E. Australia.
45. *M. carella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 688 (1864). Queensland.
46. *M. anaemica*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 372 (1916). Queensland.
47. *M. zatrephes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 376 (1916). Queensland.
48. *M. pagidotis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 216 (1918). Guiana.
49. *M. trygaula*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 699 (1911). Brazil.
50. *M. ancorata*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 124, pl. 4, f. 14 (1912). Costa Rica.
51. *M. empyrea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 311 (1920). Brazil.
52. *M. crucifera*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 25 (1914). C. America, Guiana, Peru.
53. *M. textrina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 177 (1914). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
54. *M. traili*, Butler, Cistula Ent. Vol. 2, p. 191 (1877). Brazil.
55. *M. haemataula*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 699 (1911). Brazil.
56. *M. corallina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 175 (1914). — **Pl. 3,** Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
Fig. 47.
57. *M. ignicolor*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 27 (1914). Panama.
58. *M. trifurcata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 215 (1918). Guiana, Brazil.
59. *M. signifera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 177 (1914). Guiana.
60. *M. inflammata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 551 (1916). Guiana, Brazil.
61. *M. pyrothyris*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 550 (1916). Guiana.
62. *M. lacunata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 178 (1914). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
63. *M. rhodosarea*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 125, pl. 4, f. 15 (1912). Guatemala.
64. *M. illuminella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 28 (1914). Panama.
65. *M. fervida*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 10, p. 166 (1855). Brazil.
66. *M. incensatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 728 (1864). Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil.
67. *M. cupidinea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 175 (1914). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
68. *M. dilecta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 377 (1920). Peru.
69. *M. voluptaria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 176 (1914). Guiana.
70. *M. rosea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 377 (1920). Brazil.
71. *M. icterota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 178 (1914). Guiana.
72. *M. mydopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 179 (1914). Guiana.
73. *M. porpotis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 179 (1914). Guiana, Brazil.
74. *M. phaeocrossa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 699 (1911). Brazil.
75. *M. distorta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 377 (1920). Brazil, Peru.

76. *M. encamina*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 696 (1911). Guiana, Venezuela.
 77. *M. marcella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 29 (1914). C. America, Guiana.
 78. *M. stereodesma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 550 (1916). Guiana.
 79. *M. deligata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 180 (1914), Guiana.
 80. *M. pericyclota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 376 (1920). Peru.
 81. *M. callierastis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 378 (1920). Brazil, Peru.
 82. *M. erotias*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 698 (1911). Colombia.
 83. *M. chorrera*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 29 (1914). Panama.
 84. *M. analis*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 30 (1914). Panama.
 85. *M. notella*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 30 (1914). Panama.
 86. *M. sciotoxa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 180 (1914). Guiana, Peru.
 87. *M. genuina*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 180 (1914). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
 88. *M. tunicata*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 29 (1914). Panama.
 89. *M. sulphurea*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 47, p. 28 (1914). Panama.
 90. *M. crossota*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 125 (1912). Mexico, Guatemala.
 91. *M. flava*, Zeller, Isis, p. 195 (1839). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
 92. *M. huachucella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 195 (1908). Arizona.
 93. *M. canariella*, Busck, ibidem, Vol. 35, p. 195 (1908). Arizona.
 94. *M. erythema*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 124, pl. 4, f. 13 (1912). Guatemala, Brazil.
 95. *M. roseomarginella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 212, pl. 9, f. 37 (1911). Guiana.
 96. *M. eothina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 376 (1920). Guiana.
 97. *M. peperita*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 122, pl. 4, f. 9 (1912). Guatemala.
 98. *M. dolopsis*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 122 (1912). Mexico.
 99. *M. fundigera*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 696 (1911). Guiana.
 100. *M. chlorochroa*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 697 (1911). Argentina.
 101. *M. plectanota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 216 (1918). Guiana.
 102. *M. desertorum*, Berg, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc. Vol. 49 (2), p. 239 (1875). Patagonia.
 103. *M. corystes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 181 (1914). Guiana.
 104. *M. guerneella*, Joannis, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 83, p. 210 (1914). Japan.
 105. *M. tentoriferella*, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 212 (1860). E. U. S., Canada.
 confertella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 563 (1864).
 fernoldella, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 4, p. 83 (1878).
 106. *M. caduca*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 123, pl. 4, f. 10 (1912). Guatemala.
 107. *M. ruricola*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 181 (1914). Venezuela.
 108. *M. languida*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 698 (1911). Venezuela.
 109. *M. satura*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 182 (1914). Guiana, Peru.
 110. *M. concinna*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 697 (1911). Guiana, Venezuela.
 111. *M. furva*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 549 (1916). Guiana.
 112. *M. vestalis*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 247 (1873). Texas.
 albella, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 6, p. 235 (1874).
 113. *M. ciliella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 196 (1908). Arizona.
 114. *M. staphylitis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 550 (1916). Guiana.
 115. *M. obscuromaculella*, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 4, p. 86 (1878). Texas.
 116. *M. concolorella*, Beutenmüller, Ent. Amer. Vol. 4, p. 30 (1888). Nevada, Colorado.
 117. *M. humata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 181 (1914). Arizona.
 118. *M. cerophaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 182 (1914). Guiana.
 119. *M. pagana*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 549 (1916). Guiana.
 120. *M. orthodoxa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 697 (1911). Brazil.
 121. *M. molifica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 182 (1914). Peru.

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| 122. <i>M. morata</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 697 (1911). | Argentina. |
| 123. <i>M. cancanodes</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 217 (1918). | Guiana. |
| 124. <i>M. cretacea</i> , Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 243 (1873). | Texas. |
| 125. <i>M. refuga</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 549 (1916). | Guiana. |
| 126. <i>M. mercata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 183 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 127. <i>M. conserva</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 183 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 128. <i>M. entaphrota</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 209 (1915). | Colombia. |
| 129. <i>M. speculatrix</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 183 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 130. <i>M. rogifera</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 184 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 131. <i>M. meliacta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 184 (1914). | Guiana. |

107. GENUS THAUMATOLITA, WALSINGHAM

Thaumtolita, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 117 (1912). — Type: *T. hamifera*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ with long fine ciliations, basal joint very elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 4 connate or approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$, 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Derived from an early form of *Machimia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Tropical America.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. hamifera*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 117, Mexico.
pl. 4, f. 6 (1912).
2. *T. stemonias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 374 (1920). Peru.

108. GENUS ATELOSTICHA, MEYRICK

Atelosticha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 419, 490 (1883). — Type: *A. phaedrella*, Meyrick.

Crypsynarthra, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 85 (1901). — Type: *A. chrysias*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without developed pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-haired above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle or rather remote, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, oblong-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A modification of early forms of *Machimia*; it is however perhaps uncertain whether it can properly be regarded as of single origin (monogenic).

Geographical distribution of species. — South America, Australia.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. phaedrella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 491 (1883). E. Australia.
2. *A. chrysias*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 85 (1901). Queensland.
3. *A. halosphora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 547 (1916). Guiana.
4. *A. camelopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 378 (1920). Brazil.
5. *A. orthophragma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 548 (1916). Guiana, Peru.
6. *A. erasicosma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 548 (1916). Guiana, Brazil.
7. *A. percnotoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 379 (1920). Brazil.
8. *A. rhodoclista*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 547 (1916). Guiana.
9. *A. cyclophthalma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 546 (1916). — **Pl. 3**, Guiana.

Fig. 50.

10. *A. depressariella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 722 (1864). Brazil.
11. *A. encodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 378 (1920). Brazil.
12. *A. stativa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 379 (1920). Peru.
13. *A. catasticta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 379 (1920). Brazil.
14. *A. mimobathra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 379 (1920). Brazil.

109. GENUS SIDEROGRAPTIS, MEYRICK**Siderograptis**, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 311 (1920). — Type: *S. leptophragma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, second joint with rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint as long as second, rather stout, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with small tufts of raised scales; 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings $2/3$, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with early forms of *Machimia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South America.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. separatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 624 (1864). Brazil.
- **Pl. 3, Fig. 48.**
2. *S. molybdopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 380 (1920). Brazil.
 3. *S. leptophragma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 311 (1920). Brazil.

110. GENUS ORSIMACHA, MEYRICK**Orsimacha**, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 186 (1914). — Type: *O. petasodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired on crown, face with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, much thickened with dense scales, produced into a short rough tuft beneath towards apex, terminal joint nearly as long as second, somewhat thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae loosely rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 8 and 9

stalked, 7 usually absent but sometimes out of 8, running to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — South America.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>O. iracunda</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 187 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 2. <i>O. petasodes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 186 (1914). | Guiana, Brazil. |

III. GENUS DOLIOTECHNA, MEYRICK

Doliotechna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 187 (1914). — Type: *D. orphnopsis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4 in ♂ with long ciliations, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, somewhat thickened with scales towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with appressed hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 approximated towards base, 7 seldom present, to apex, stalked with 8, 8 and 9 seldom connate or stalked, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1/2, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia 2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the two preceding genera.

Geographical distribution of species. — South America.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>D. eucentra</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 381 (1920). | Brazil. |
| 2. <i>D. triplacodes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 381 (1920). | Brazil. |
| 3. <i>D. trissobathra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 380 (1920). | Peru. |
| 4. <i>D. orphnopsis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 188 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 5. <i>D. spilocrossa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 380 (1920). | Brazil, Peru. |
| 6. <i>D. hyalophaea</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 188 (1914). — Pl. 3, Fig. 49. | Guiana, Brazil. |
| 7. <i>D. integra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 189 (1914). | Guiana. |
| 8. <i>D. designata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 188 (1914). | Guiana, Brazil. |
| 9. <i>D. virginea</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 188 (1914). | Guiana. |

II2. GENUS LYSIGRAPHA, MEYRICK

Lysigrapha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 184 (1914). — Type: *L. capsaria*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled on crown, face with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, with appressed scales, second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to apex, 8 and 9 out of 7, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein outwardly oblique from 4 to 6.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Machimia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South America.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. capsaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 185 (1914). Guiana.
2. *L. thermoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 185 (1914). Guiana, Peru.

113. GENUS PELOMIMAS, MEYRICK**Pelomimas**, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 186 (1914). — Type : *T. mixadelpha*, Meyrick.

Characters.— Head loosely haired on crown, face with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with short loosely appressed hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to apex, 8 and 9 out of 7, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein inwardly oblique.

Remarks. — Derivable from early forms of *Machimia*.**Geographical distribution of species.** — South America.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. mixadelpha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 186 (1914). Guiana.

Group 4. Philobotides.

Antennae in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated. Forewings with 7 to termen.

114. GENUS EULACHNA, MEYRICK**Eulachna**, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883). — Type : *E. dasyptera*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* simple, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 3/4, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Machaeritis*.**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. xanthospila*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 257 (1916). New South Wales.
2. *E. dasyptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 761 (1884). E. Australia.

115. GENUS MACHAERITIS, MEYRICK

Machaeritis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *M. aegrella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely appressed; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3\frac{1}{4}$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate or long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1-1 $1\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva (only one known) feeding in a singular erect arch-like movable case, both ends attached to surface, larva emerging at either end.

Foodplant *Lichenes*.

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| 1. <i>M. oxytora</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1064 (1885). | E. Australia, Tasmania. |
| 2. <i>M. milichia</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1071 (1885). | New South Wales. |
| 3. <i>M. psamathina</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1070 (1885). | E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>M. agelaea</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1070 (1885). | Tasmania. |
| 5. <i>M. xerodes</i> , Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 414 (1900). | New South Wales. |
| 6. <i>M. nephelora</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1668 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 7. <i>M. homalopsis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1668 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 8. <i>M. pelinopa</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 133 (1902). | Tasmania. |
| 9. <i>M. indocta</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 772 (1886). | Queensland. |
| 10. <i>M. synora</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1668 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 11. <i>M. aegrella</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 772 (1886). | E. & W. Australia, |
| 12. <i>M. coniata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1069 (1885). | Tasmania. [Tasmania. |
| 13. <i>M. dystechna</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1664 (1888). | New South Wales. |
| 14. <i>M. hemera</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 771 (1886). | S. Australia. |
| 15. <i>M. psathyra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 771 (1886). | W. Australia, Tasmania. |
| 16. <i>M. doxastica</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1667 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 17. <i>M. heteropa</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 556 (1914). | New South Wales. |
| 18. <i>M. encrita</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 65 (1920). | Victoria. |
| 19. <i>M. niphodesma</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1080 (1885). | Queensland. |
| 20. <i>M. diclithra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1079 (1885). | New South Wales. |
| 21. <i>M. naitas</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 134 (1902). | S. E. Australia. |
| 22. <i>M. chalicrata</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 60 (1917). | N. Queensland. |
| 23. <i>M. melanospora</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 770 (1886). | E. Australia. |
| 24. <i>M. polycapna</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 61 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 25. <i>M. samphoras</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 770 (1886). — Pl. 3, Fig. 51. | S. E. Australia,
Tasmania. |
| 26. <i>M. heptachora</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 301 (1915). | S. Australia. |
| 27. <i>M. hylobita</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 60 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 28. <i>M. heniocha</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 769 (1886). | E. Australia. |
| 29. <i>M. grammophora</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 769 (1886). | E. Australia. |

30. *M. dulcicula*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 60 (1917). New South Wales.
 31. *M. calligenes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 768 (1886). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 52.** E. Australia, Tasmania.
 32. *M. calliphylla*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 59 (1917). Queensland.

116. GENUS DASYCERCA, TURNER

Dasyerca, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 555 (1914). — Type: *D. apocrypha*, Turner.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely appressed; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Abdomen in ♂ with large dense tuft of scales above on posterior half. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Machaeritis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. apocrypha*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 555 (1914). Queensland.

117. GENUS HAPLODYTA, MEYRICK

Haplodyta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *H. thoracta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5-5/6, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, somewhat thickened with scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Ocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>H. apathodes</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 240 (1914). | S. Australia. [Tasmania. |
| 2. <i>H. iochalca</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 766 (1886). | S. E. Australia, |
| 3. <i>H. heteropla</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 766 (1886). | S. E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>H. thoracta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 765 (1886). | S. E. Australia, |
| 5. <i>H. amphidoxa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1667 (1888). | W. Australia [Tasmania. |
| 6. <i>H. perinyclis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1666 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 7. <i>H. torosema</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1665 (1881). — Pl. 3, fig. 53. | W. Australia. |
| 8. <i>H. vanescens</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 301 (1915). | S. Australia. |

118. GENUS LAXONOMA, MEYRICK

Laxonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 240 (1914). — Type: *L. leptostola*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts dense, raised; ocelli posterior, tongue developed. Antennae $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales somewhat rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Although approaching the preceding genus in characters, it is doubtful if it is not a case of convergence.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. chatcophragma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1680 (1888). — Pl. 3, Fig 54. W. Australia.
2. *L. leptostola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 517 (1884). E. Australia.
3. *L. hololeuca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 518 (1884). E. Australia.
4. *L. vernalis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 519 (1884). New South Wales.
5. *L. abductella*, Meyrick (nec Walker), ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 517 (1884). S. E. Australia.

119. GENUS MICROLOCHA, MEYRICK

Microlocha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 241 (1914). — Type: *M. entypha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with dense pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings $2\frac{3}{4}$, lanceolate, cilia 2; 4 absent, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Ocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. entypha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 241 (1914). N. Australia.

120. GENUS ACOROTRICHA, MEYRICK

Acorotricha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 120 (1913). — Type: *A. crystanta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4\frac{1}{5}$, in ♂ with extremely long ciliations, basal joint elongate, rather stout, with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, rough-scaled beneath towards apex,

terminal joint shorter than second, slender, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 rather remote, 4 from angle, 5-7 nearly parallel, 7 to apex.

Remarks. — A development of *Ocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. crystanta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1913).

N. Queensland.

121. GENUS ANTIPTERNA, MEYRICK

Antipterna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 274 (1916). — Type: *A. glacialis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 remote, parallel, 4 from angle, 5-7 nearly parallel, 7 to costa.

Remarks. — A development of *Ocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>A. tephrodes</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 243 (1902). | Victoria. |
| 2. <i>A. microphanes</i> , Lower, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 243 (1902) [? = praec.]. | Victoria. |
| 3. <i>A. glacialis</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1077 (1885). | S. E. Australia. |

122. GENUS TACHYSTOLA, MEYRICK

Tachystola, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 241 (1914). — Type: *T. thiasotis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, slightly thickened with appressed scales, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate or nearly approximated, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Ocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australia, India, S. Africa; but it must be presumed Australian in origin, probably West Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. proxena*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 247 (1914).

Transvaal.

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| 2. <i>T. insinuata</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 241 (1914). | S. India. |
| 3. <i>T. thiasotis</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1062 (1885). | E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>T. hemisema</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1063 (1885). | E. & W. Australia,
Tasmania. |
| 5. <i>T. homoleuca</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1076 (1885). | E. & W. Australia. |

123. GENUS OCYSTOLA, MEYRICK

Ocystola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1058 (1885). — Type: *O. paulinella*, Newman.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, slender, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Parocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding between joined leaves.

Pupa in a flattened cocoon in same position.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

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| 1. <i>O. paulinella</i> , Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 297. pl. 18 (1855). | E. Australia. |
| 2. <i>O. holonota</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1665 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 3. <i>O. crystallina</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1077 (1885). — Pl. 3, Fig. 55. | S. E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>O. chionea</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1076 (1885). | S. Australia. |
| 5. <i>O. neurota</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1082 (1885). | Queensland. |
| 6. <i>O. monostropha</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1075 (1885). | E. Australia. |
| 7. <i>O. lithophanes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1075 (1885). | Tasmania. |
| 8. <i>O. illuta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1074 (1885). | S. E. Australia. |
| 9. <i>O. episcota</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1664 (1888). | New South Wales. |
| 10. <i>O. misthota</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 135 (1902). | New South Wales. |
| 11. <i>O. placoxantha</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1072 (1885). | New South Wales. |
| 12. <i>O. pachythrix</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 62 (1917). | Victoria. |
| 13. <i>O. euanthes</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1072 (1885).
<i>hemidesma</i> , Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 268 (1897). | S. E. Australia. |
| 14. <i>O. mesoxantha</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1073 (1885). | E. & W. Australia. |
| 15. <i>O. pyramis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1073 (1885). | New South Wales. |
| 16. <i>O. oxytona</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 257 (1916). | New South Wales. |
| 17. <i>O. paralia</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 225 (1903). | Victoria. |
| 18. <i>O. eucraera</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 64 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 19. <i>O. glycydora</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 66 (1917). | E. Australia. |
| 20. <i>O. trilicella</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1081 (1885). | S. E. Australia. |
| 21. <i>O. clethrosema</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 66 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 22. <i>O. trichophora</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 66 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 23. <i>O. suppressella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 650 (1864). | Queensland. |
| 24. <i>O. idiosticha</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 63 (1917). | Queensland. |

124. GENUS OXYTHECTA, MEYRICK

Oxythecta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type : *O. acceptella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts loose, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, dilated on apical half beneath and rather rough towards apex, terminal joint as long as second, somewhat thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* simple, 2-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, sometimes tolerably pointed, cilia $4/5-1$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably related to *Heterozyga*. The species all have a characteristic and persistently similar type of markings, but in the New Zealand species obscured by grey suffusion.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, with a straggler in New Zealand.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>O. austrina</i> , Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 46, p. 107 (1914). | New Zealand. |
| 2. <i>O. acceptella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 694 (1864). | E. Australia. |
| <i>connexella</i> , Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 695 (1864). | |
| ? <i>abstersella</i> , Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 762 (1864). | |
| 3. <i>O. lygrosema</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1054 (1885). | E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>O. zonoteles</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1053 (1885). — Pl. 3, Fig. 56. | New South Wales. |
| 5. <i>O. hieroglyphica</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1052 (1885). | E. & W. Australia. |
| 6. <i>O. nephelonota</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1051 (1885). | Tasmania. |
| 7. <i>O. alternella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 682 (1864). | S. E. Australia, Tasmania. |
| 8. <i>O. amblyteles</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1662 (1888). | Queensland. [nia.] |

125. GENUS ZYGOLOPHA, MEYRICK

Zygolopha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 242 (1914). — Type : *Z. praenigrata*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint half second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Heterozyga*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>Z. praenigrata</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 242 (1914). | India, Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>Z. orthota</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 243 (1914). | S. India. |

126. GENUS PICROGENES, MEYRICK

Picrogenes, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 5 (1917). — Type : *P. bactrospila*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts small; ocelli posterior; tongue developed.

Antennae 5/6, in ♂ moderately ciliated and also clothed with pubescence above, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint much shorter than second, thickened with scales, somewhat loose anteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 3 approximated from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 rather approximated to 6, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of *Heterozyga*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. bactrospila*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 5 (1917).

Cape Colony.

127. GENUS HETEROZYGA, MEYRICK

Heterozyga, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *H. coppatias*, Meyrick.

Hesperoptila, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 136 (1902). — Type: *H. arida*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint nearly reaching base of antennae, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with small tufts of raised scales; 2 from angle, 3 and 4 usually stalked or connate or seldom coincident, in ♀ often closely approximated only, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, Indo-Malayan, and South African; although a majority of known species are Indo-Malayan, it is perhaps probable that the genus originated in West Australia, but this need not have been the case.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>H. thetopa</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 455 (1910). | Celebes. |
| 2. <i>H. sceletopis</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 301 (1915). | S. India. |
| 3. <i>H. clarifica</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 243 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 4. <i>H. cylicopa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 243 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 5. <i>H. catausta</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 406 (1906). | Ceylon. |
| 6. <i>H. alseis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 406 (1906). | Ceylon. |
| 7. <i>H. gyrospila</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 219 (1918). | Cape Colony. |
| 8. <i>H. arida</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 137 (1902). | W. Australia. |
| 9. <i>H. coppatias</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1049 (1885). | S. E. & W. Australia. |

128. GENUS TRACHYXYSTA, MEYRICK

Trachyxysta, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 552 (1916). — Type: *T. antichroma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth-scaled, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue

developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales roughly projecting beneath throughout, terminal joint less than $1/3$ of second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1: 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Coeranica*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. antichroma*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 137 (1902). Victoria.

129. GENUS COERANICA, MEYRICK

Coeranica, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type: *C. isabella*, Newman.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with loose scales roughly projecting at apex beneath, terminal joint about $2/3$ of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 somewhat remote, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4-1$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps a development of *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. isabella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 295, pl. 18 (1855). E. Australia.
2. *C. eritima*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 760 (1884). S. Australia.

130. GENUS ARISTEIS, MEYRICK

Aristeis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883). — Type: *A. chysoteuches*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately strongly ciliated, basal joint short, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint half second or less, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tarsi very short, thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from angle, somewhat remote from 3, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian and Indo-Malayan; it is not improbable that the genus is Indo-Malayan in origin, and may prove to be fairly represented in the islands.

Larva (2 species known) in a spirally curved heliciform portable case, feeding on leaves.

Foodplants *Myrtaceae* (*Eucalyptus*, *Eugenia*).

1. *A. chloropa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 244 (1914). Ceylon.
 2. *A. Thwaitesi*, Moore, Lep. Ceyl. Vol. 2, p. 107, pl. 118, f. 7 (1882). Ceylon.
 3. *A. hepialella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1033 (1864). N. E. Australia.
- Pl. 3, Fig. 57.
4. *A. chrysoteuches*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 762 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 5. *A. macrotricha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 225 (1903). S. E. Australia.

131. GENUS CREPIDOSCELES, MEYRICK

Crepidosceles, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type : *C. iostephana*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5-5/6, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, rather thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and tarsi strongly dilated with dense scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 remote, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, sometimes tolerably pointed, cilia 3/4-4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps a development of *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. habrodelta*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 20 (1897). Victoria.
2. *C. iostephana*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1056 (1885). E. Australia.
3. *C. exanthema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1057 (1885). E. Australia.

132. GENUS HIPPIOMACHA, MEYRICK

Hippomacha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 244 (1914). — Type : *H. callista*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi rather long, slender, curved, ascending. second joint not reaching base of antennae, smooth, terminal joint half second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, tolerably pointed, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Parocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva (6 species known) always in a portable case formed of a single hollowed cylindrical twig,

feeding on leaves (a record of *pyrochrysa* on decayed wood is erroneous). The singular form of case employed is found also in the nearly allied *Hemibela*, but in no other *Lepidoptera* known to me.

Foodplants usually *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*), but one species on *Templetonia* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *H. callista*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1067 (1885). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 58.** New South Wales.
2. *H. heliotricha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 28, p. 168 (1904). Tasmania.
3. *H. pyrochrysa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1663 (1888). E. Australia.
4. *H. gnomica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1062 (1885). E. Australia.
5. *H. oxyptera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 101 (1894). Victoria.
6. *H. relucens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 116 (1913). E. Australia.
7. *H. hemicalypta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1061 (1885). Victoria.
8. *H. thymodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1061 (1885). S. Australia.
9. *H. proselia*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 62 (1917). Queensland.
10. *H. halata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 117 (1913). Victoria.

133. GENUS *OLBONOMA*, MEYRICK

Olbonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 244 (1914). — Type: *O. calloplastis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with 2 somewhat remote, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, somewhat pointed, cilia $4\frac{4}{5}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 nearly approximated at base.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Parocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. embolistis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 65 (1917). Queensland.
2. *O. calloplastis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 116 (1913). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 59.** N. Australia.

134. GENUS *HAPALOTEUCHA*, MEYRICK

Hapaloteucha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 251 (1914). — Type: *H. paragramma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae almost 1, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4-5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Parocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. esthlopi*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 62 (1917). Queensland.
2. *H. paragramma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 766 (1884). E. Australia.

135. GENUS HEMIBELA, MEYRICK

Hemibela, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 136 (1894). — Type : *H. tyranna*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales somewhat projecting at apex, terminal joint 1/4 of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 curved, approximated at base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 almost connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Parocystola*, correlated with *Hippomacha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva in a portable case formed of a hollowed cylindrical twig, feeding on leaves.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *H. tyranna*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1068 (1885). E. & W. Australia.
- trispora*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 136 (1894).

136. GENUS SYSCALMA, MEYRICK

Syscalma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 381 (1920). — Type : *S. prymnaea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ rather shortly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. (Labial palpi broken, probably normal.) Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 10 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Parocystola*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. prymnaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 381 (1920). Queensland.

137. GENUS PAROCYSTOLA, TURNER

Gonia, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutsch. Vol. 3, p. 331 (1870) (praeocc.). — Type : *P. pudorina*, Wocke.

Parocystola, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 30 (1896). — Type : *P. leucospora*, Turner.

Deuterogonia, Rebel, Staud. Cat. Pal. Lep. Vol. 2, p. 158 (1901). — Type : *P. pudorina*, Wocke.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not or hardly reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $1/2-2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Coesyra*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, but two species are Palaearctic, and probably some others may be found elsewhere. One Australian species, *P. acroxantha*, has quite recently made its way not only to New Zealand but to England, where it has established itself in the south-west, at present a quite inexplicable occurrence.

Larva (three known) feeding on spun leaves.

Foodplants *Myrtaceae*, *Leguminosae*, *Chenopodiaceae*.

1. *P. xanthocoma*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 110 (1899). New South Wales.
2. *P. torpens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 382 (1920). New South Wales.
3. *P. holodryas*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 110 (1899). New South Wales.
4. *P. aethopis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 136 (1902). Victoria.
5. *P. acroxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1066 (1885). E. Australia, Tasmania.
6. *P. galbanaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 115 (1913). Victoria.
7. *P. ptochodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 63 (1917). Queensland.
8. *P. tanythrix*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 557 (1914). New South Wales.
9. *P. acrocossa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 63 (1917). Queensland.
10. *P. xantholoma*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 64 (1917). Queensland.
11. *P. anthera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1066 (1885). New South Wales.
12. *P. symbleta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 556 (1914). New South Wales.
13. *P. leucospora*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 30 (1896). E. Australia.
14. *P. macrotricha*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 65 (1917). Queensland.
15. *P. solae*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 47, p. 188 (1911). Algeria.
16. *P. pudorina*, Wocke, Bresl. Ent. Zeit. p. 4 (1857). Silesia.
17. *P. paraclista*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 116 (1913). N. Australia.
18. *P. isogramma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 779 (1884). New South Wales.
19. *P. mimopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 139 (1902). S. Australia.
20. *P. crocinastis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1656 (1888). W. Australia.
21. *P. comoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1657 (1888). W. Australia.
22. *P. chrysocolla*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 29 (1896). Queensland.
23. *P. sidonia*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 119 (1913). N. Queensland.
24. *P. platyxantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 118 (1907). W. Australia.
25. *P. porphyroplaca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 181 (1893) (*porphyryplaca*). S. Australia.
26. *P. stenotypha*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 72 (1917). New South Wales.
27. *P. dichroella*, Zeller, Hor. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 389 (1877). — **Pl. 3, Fig. 60.** E. Australia, Tasmania.
dvisella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 685 (1864) [*praeocc.*]
28. *P. initiata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 382 (1920). S. Australia.
29. *P. kershawi*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 293 (1893). S. Australia.
30. *P. spectabilis*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 28 (1896). Queensland.
31. *P. translata*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1029 (1864). E. Australia.
iozona, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 768 (1884).
dicoela, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 29 (1884).
32. *P. distephana*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 768 (1884). S. E. & W. Australia.
33. *P. basilica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 770 (1884). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.

138. GENUS COESYRA, MEYRICK

Coesyra, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type : *C. cyclotoma*. Meyrick.

Microbela, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type : *C. allocoma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not or hardly reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate, cilia $2/5-2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Philobota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Characteristically Australian; but there are two South African species and one Indian, which must be regarded as stragglers.

Larva (only one species known, *mittozona*) in a portable case of silk and sand on Termite mounds. Many of the species are plentiful, and the absence of record of their habits implies some concealed mode of living.

1. *C. thoenatica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 312 (1920). Queensland.
2. *C. pyrota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1604 (1888). W. Australia.

— **Pl. 4, Fig. 61.**

3. *C. olympias*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 107 (1899). New South Wales.
4. *C. perigyrsa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 88 (1901). New South Wales.
5. *C. melanthès*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 108 (1899). New South Wales.
- susanae*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 44 (1900).
6. *C. maculisarca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 481 (1915). S. E. Australia.
7. *C. crassinervis*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 44 (1900). New South Wales.
8. *C. silignias*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 107 (1899). New South Wales.
9. *C. zalias*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 107 (1899). New South Wales.
10. *C. apora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 381 (1883). E. Australia.
11. *C. droserodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 116 (1907). Victoria.
12. *C. pycnoda*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 31, p. 116 (1907). N. E. Australia.
13. *C. amphisema*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 31, p. 117 (1907). N. Queensland.
14. *C. phaulopis*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 64 (1917). Queensland.
15. *C. drymelanthès*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 31, p. 116 (1907). New South Wales.
16. *C. austalea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 789 (1884). New South Wales.
17. *C. philopsamma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 379 (1883). S. Australia.
18. *C. bathrophaea*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 557 (1914). New South Wales.
19. *C. syneches*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 558 (1914). New South Wales.
20. *C. dictyodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1662 (1888). New South Wales.
21. *C. phacodesma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 115 (1913). N. Queensland.
22. *C. maculopa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 224 (1903). S. Australia.
23. *C. centrobola*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 247 (1914). Cape Colony.
24. *C. apothyma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 787 (1884). S. E. Australia.
25. *C. ingrata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 117 (1913). Victoria.
26. *C. melanoscia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1660 (1888). W. Australia.
27. *C. psilostola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1661 (1888). New South Wales.
28. *C. vegrandis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 790 (1884). E. Australia.
29. *C. arenivaga*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 790 (1884). New South Wales.

30. *C. abductella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 650 (1864). E. Australia.
 agramma, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 118 (1907).
31. *C. permeata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 117 (1913). N. Queensland.
32. *C. enoplia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1069 (1885). S. Australia.
33. *C. isarithma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1065 (1885). Tasmania.
34. *C. callixantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1683 (1888). Victoria.
35. *C. melancholica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 218 (1918). Assam.
36. *C. rutila*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 64 (1912). Natal, Zululand.
37. *C. holoxantha*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 136 (1902). New South Wales.
38. *C. oxyxantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 245 (1914). New South Wales.
39. *C. malacella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1064 (1885). S. E. Australia.
40. *C. monodyas*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1048 (1885). E. Australia. [Tasmania.
41. *C. panxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 784 (1884). New South Wales.
42. *C. monoides*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 74 (1917). New South Wales.
43. *C. colonaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 139 (1902). New South Wales.
44. *C. allocoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1047 (1885). S. E. Australia.
45. *C. epicona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1046 (1885). S. & W. Australia.
46. *C. deltosema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 782 (1884). S. Australia.
47. *C. anacampta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 118 (1913). N. Australia.
48. *C. leptadelpha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 64 (1920). N. Queensland.
49. *C. stenoptera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 780 (1884). E. & W. Australia,
50. *C. polemistis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 134 (1902). Queensland. [Tasmania.
51. *C. philoxena*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 779 (1884). New South Wales.
52. *C. periculosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 120 (1913). New South Wales.
53. *C. heliophanes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 100 (1894). Queensland.
 habropis, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 20 (1897).
54. *C. opsiphanes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 100 (1894). Queensland.
55. *C. diadela*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 71 (1917). Queensland.
56. *C. catoptrina*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 776 (1884). — Pl. 4, Fig. 63. E. Australia.
57. *C. euchrysa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 99 (1894). Queensland.
58. *C. iodeta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 211 (1898). Queensland.
59. *C. lactipalpis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 382 (1920). Queensland.
60. *C. triptycha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 771 (1884). E. Australia.
61. *C. pyrrhoptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 780 (1884). New South Wales.
62. *C. hemiphragma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1659 (1888). E. Australia.
 sororia, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 210 (1898).
63. *C. gephyrota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 788 (1884). Queensland.
64. *C. thalamepola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1081 (1885). New South Wales.
65. *C. miltozona*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 93 (1901). N. Queensland.
 — Pl. 4, Fig. 62.
66. *C. thermistis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1654 (1888). Queensland.
67. *C. tricornata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 312 (1920). W. Australia.
68. *C. phaeocosma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1655 (1888). S. E. Australia.
69. *C. lochmaea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 71 (1917). Queensland.
70. *C. leptospila*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1654 (1888). Queensland.
71. *C. notaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 118 (1913). New Guinea.
72. *C. protosticha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 1071 (1885). Queensland.
73. *C. silacea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 73 (1917). Queensland.
74. *C. disticta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 72 (1917). N. E. Australia.
75. *C. xuthoterma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 311 (1920). Queensland.
76. *C. melliflua*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 781 (1884). Queensland.

77. *C. asema*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 74 (1917). Queensland.
 78. *C. aspasia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 783 (1884). S. & W. Australia.
 79. *C. parvula*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 783 (1884). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
 80. *C. asthenopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1658 (1888). N. E. & N. W. Australia.
 81. *C. sporeta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 75 (1917). N. Queensland.
 82. *C. amyloides*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 784 (1884). E. Australia.
 83. *C. cyclotoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 771 (1884). E. Australia.
 84. *C. acrotropa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 779 (1884). E. Australia.
 85. *C. phaeozona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1656 (1888). New South Wales.
 86. *C. cingulata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1045 (1885). E. & W. Australia.
 87. *C. heterozona*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 100 (1894). Queensland.
 88. *C. ecliptica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 775 (1884). E. Australia.
 89. *C. ophthalmica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 775 (1884). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
 90. *C. paraderces*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1659 (1888). New South Wales.
 91. *C. anthodora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 769 (1884). E. Australia.
 92. *C. panchrysa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 766 (1884). New South Wales.

139. GENUS EUTHICTIS, MEYRICK

Euthictis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 246 (1914). — Type: *E. xanthodelta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales slightly roughened beneath towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2-5 tolerably approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A small genus of uncertain affinity, perhaps correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. plectrantha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 120 (1913). N. Queensland.
 2. *E. xanthodelta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1636 (1888). S. Australia, Tasmania.
 3. *E. marmaraspis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 225 (1880). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.

140. GENUS AEOLOCOSMA, MEYRICK

Aeolocosma, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 224 (1880). — Type: *Ae. iridosona*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, slender, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 16 simple, 2-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle, terminal cilia with black basal scale-projections. Hindwings 3/4, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — The species of this genus (all similar) are small and delicate insects of singular appearance, with a median group of parallel slender golden-ochreous and silvery fasciae, and a remarkable series of quadrate black spots at the base of the cilia of forewings; these markings are somewhat suggestive of a *Glyphipteryx*, but there is no close imitation. Structurally they exhibit no peculiarity, and may be related to the preceding genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *Ae. cycloxantha*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 38 W. Australia. (1906). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 64.**
2. *Ae. iridozona*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 225 (1880). New South Wales.
3. *Ae. abditella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 491 (1863). Queensland.

141. GENUS PTOCHOSARIS, MEYRICK

Ptochosaris, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 37 (1906). — Type: *P. horrenda*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, slightly curved, subascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with scales, with loose rough projecting tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, abruptly curved, 3 absent, 4 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings $3/4$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 2; 4 absent, 5 somewhat approximated to 3, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Pattalodes*; a very obscure and easily overlooked little insect.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. horrenda*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 37 (1906). S. E. Australia.

142. GENUS PATTALODES, MEYRICK

Pattalodes, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 246 (1914). — Type: *P. brachyota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, with rough projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint $1/3$ of second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-5 somewhat approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Saropla*.

Geographical distribution of species — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. brachyota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1648 (1888). W. Australia.

143. GENUS SAROPLA, MEYRICK

Saropla, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type: *S. caelatella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, with rough projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint as long as second, somewhat thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2-5 somewhat approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, broad-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Related to *Pleurota*, of which it might be a development.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, but with one straggler in South Africa.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>S. prodotis</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 246 (1914). | W. Australia. |
| 2. <i>S. amydropis</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1648 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 3. <i>S. cleronoma</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 746 (1884). | E. Australia. |
| 4. <i>S. ancistrotis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1647 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 5. <i>S. harpactis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1648 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 6. <i>S. philocala</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 746 (1884). | New South Wales. |
| 7. <i>S. caelatella</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 745 (1884). | E. Australia. |
| 8. <i>S. dryozona</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transvaal Mus. Vol. 3, p. 315 (1913). | Transvaal. |

144. GENUS EXARSIA, MEYRICK

Exarsia, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 269 (1914). — Type: *E. paracycla*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$ in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with rough triangularly expanded scales towards apex above and long dense projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint as long as second, straight, erect, scaled, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from angle, 3 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 almost connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Orthiastis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>E. poliochra</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 224 (1903). | Victoria. |
| 1. <i>E. paracycla</i> , Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 24 (1897). | New South Wales. |

145. GENUS ORTHIASTIS, MEYRICK

Orthiastis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 247 (1914). — Type: *O. hyperocha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts roughly spreading, projecting over fore

head; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice as long as face, beneath with rough projecting scales becoming gradually longer and tufted towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-5 somewhat approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the following.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. hyperocha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 744 New South Wales. (1884). — Pl. 4, Fig. 65.

146. GENUS CORETHROPALPA, TURNER

Corethropalpa, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 27 (1896). — Type: *C. melanoneura*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading, projecting over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint considerably exceeding base of antennae, above with hairs triangularly expanded towards apex, beneath with dense rough scales becoming longer and tufted towards apex, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-5 somewhat approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — This and the preceding genera are derived from a form approaching *Pleurota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. melanoneura*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 744 E. Australia. (1884). — Pl. 4, Fig. 69.
fulcata, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 28 (1896).

147. GENUS APLOTA, STEPHENS

Aplota, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 225 (1834). — Type: *A. palpella*, Haworth.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi in ♂ long, porrected, second joint twice as long as face, thickened with rough projecting scales above and beneath, terminal joint almost concealed, very short, fine, acute; in ♀ very long, second joint more than twice face, porrected, with long dense projecting scales diminishing above and increasing beneath, terminal joint $1/4$ of second, oblique, fine, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed

with hairs above. Forewings with small raised tufts representing stigmata; *1b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative from *Pleurota*. The imago is exceedingly retired in habit, frequenting the crevices of elm-trunks.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding in silken galleries on moss on elm-trunks, more or less gregariously.

Foodplants *Musci*.

1 *A. palpella*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 545 (1829).

C. Europe.

nigricans, Zeller, Bresl. Ent. Zeit. p. 87 (1852).

kadeniella, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 148, f. 375 (1854).

balucella, Herrich-Schäffer, ibidem, p. 143, f. 617 (1854).

148. GENUS PLEUROTA, HÜBNER

Pleurota, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 406 (1826). — Type : *P. bicostella*, Clerck.

Eupleuris, Hübner, ibidem, p. 406 (1826). — Type : *P. honorella*, Hübner.

Holoscolia, Zeller, Isis, p. 190 (1839). — Type : *P. forficella*, Hübner.

Protasis, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 40 (1853). — Type : *P. punctella*, Costa.

Thema, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 801 (1864). — Type : *P. brevivittella*, Walker.

Phryganeutis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 742 (1884). — Type : *P. cinerea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, second joint very long, more or less straight, porrected or subascending, with long dense rough projecting scales diminishing above and increasing beneath, terminal joint much shorter, obliquely ascending, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with *1b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$ - $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate or seldom coincident, 5-7 nearly parallel. Wings in ♀ seldom imperfect, flightless.

Remarks. — Might be a development of *Protomacha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Summarised as follows : Australian 31, South African 2. Palaearctic (especially Mediterranean region) 56, North American 1. This is a very singular, because apparently discontinuous distribution; the genus is numerous developed in the European and Australian regions, but not a single species has been discovered in the Indo-Malayan region which lies between them; moreover the whole of the species in both hemispheres are extra-tropical. The origin of the genus is doubtless in Australia; it is there found in company with the numerous other allied genera of this group, and the species are more varied in type, as is usual in the ancestral region; whilst in Europe it forms (together with its derivatives *Aplota* and *Topeutis*) an isolated colony, having no near relation to other European members of the family, and the large majority of the species are very similar and closely allied, indicating an evolution comparatively recent. From these facts it appears that the European colony must have originated from some one ancestral form which made its way thither by an exceptional accident at a period sufficiently remote to have allowed of some generic and considerable specific development. The two South African species are nearest European forms, and probably derived

thence; the single North American species, if correctly referred (I have not seen it) is doubtless a straggler from Europe.

Larva feeding in some web amongst leaves, but very few are known (none of the Australian species), and probably the general habit is concealed.

Foodplants *Gramineae*, *Ericaceae*, *Cistaceae*, *Labiatae*; it is not unlikely that many species may be attached to *Gramineae*, as may be inferred from the longitudinally striped markings of the imagos.

1. *P. forficella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 343 (1816). S. E. Europe, Asia
2. *P. berytella*, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 15, p. 115 (1902). Syria. [Minor, Syria.
3. *P. majorella*, Rebel, ibidem, Vol. 15, p. 115 (1902). Asia Minor.
4. *P. punctella*, Costa, Faun. Napol. Vol. 2, pl. 4, f. 2 (1836). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
5. *P. pleurotella*, Staudinger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. p. 317 (1870). Spain.
6. *P. glitzella*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 44, p. 185 (1883). Spain.
7. *P. minimella*, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 15, p. 114 (1902). Bokhara.
8. *P. rostellata*, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Schmett. f. 18 (1793). E. C. & S. E. Europe,
9. *P. breviella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 259, pl. 10, f. 20 (1884). Corsica. [W. C. Asia.
10. *P. filigerella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 17, p. 851 (1867). S. E. Europe.
- graeca*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 257, pl. 3, f. 10 (1870).
11. *P. largella*, Lederer, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 230. pl. 5, Syria.
f. 2 (1855).
12. *P. planella*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 246 (1859). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
- sublustrella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 22, p. 39 (1872).
13. *P. pyropella*, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 137 (1776). S. Europe, Asia Minor,
- salviella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 146 (1854). Palestine, N. Africa.
14. *P. subpyropella*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 336 (1880). Asia Minor.
15. *P. proteella*, Staudinger, ibidem, Vol. 15, 340 (1880). Syria.
16. *P. vittalba*, Staudinger, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 258, pl. 3, f. 11 (1870). Greece.
17. *P. neotes*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 47, p. 187 (1911). Algeria.
18. *P. brevispinella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 822 (1847). S. E. Europe.
19. *P. metricella*, Zeller, ibidem, p. 823 (1847). S. E. Europe, Asia Minor.
- pyropella*, Zeller, ibidem, p. 34 (1847).
20. *P. aorsella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 9, p. 28, pl. 2, f. 24 (1872). S. E. Russia, Turkestan.
21. *P. ochreostrigella*, Baker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 21, p. 269 (1885). Algeria.
22. *P. submetricella*, Stainton, Tin. Syr. p. 46 (1867). Palestine.
23. *P. sparella*, Lederer, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 229, pl. 5, Syria, Palestine.
f. 1 (1855). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 68.**
24. *P. pungitiella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 147, f. 395 (1854). S. E. Europe, E. Siberia.
25. *P. nitens*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 260, pl. 3, f. 12 (1870). Greece.
- aurata*, Staudinger, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 260 (1870).
26. *P. contristatella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 17, p. 851 (1867). Cyclades, Asia Minor.
- tristatella*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 262 (1870).
- cumaniella*, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 19, p. 237 (1907).
27. *P. arduella*, Rebel, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 310 (1906). Greece.
28. *P. issicella*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 344 (1880). Asia Minor.
29. *P. staintoniella*, Baker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 119 (1888). Algeria.
30. *P. algeriella*, Baker, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 21, p. 269 (1885). Algeria.
- macrosella*, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 13, p. 167 (1901).
31. *P. mauretanica*, Baker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 120 (1888). Algeria.
32. *P. schlaegeriella*, Zeller, Schläg. Ber. Lep. Tausch. p. 239 (1848). C. Europe.
- tristriga*, Fuchs, Nass. Jahrb. p. 67 (1901).
33. *P. syriaca*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 339 (1880). Syria.
34. *P. bistriella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 259, pl. 10, f. 21 (1884). S. France, Corsica.
35. *P. aristella*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (12), Vol. 1, p. 894 (1767). C. & S. Europe, Asia
Minor, Turkestan.
- bitrubicella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (2), p. 53 (1833).
- argentistrigella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 4, p. 585 (1854).

36. *P. cyrniella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 562 (1855). Corsica.
 37. *P. generosella*, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 13, p. 168 (1901). Mesopotamia.
 38. *P. eximia*, Lederer, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 5, p. 154, pl. 2, f. 5 (1861). Asia Minor.
 39. *P. contignatella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 9, p. 29, pl. 2, f. 25 (1872). S. E. Russia.
 40. *P. galaticella*, Staudinger, ibidem, Vol. 15, p. 341 (1880). Asia Minor.
 41. *P. tristictella*, Seebold, Iris, Vol. 11, pl. 1, f. 5 (1899). Asia Minor.
 42. *P. simplex*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 345 (1880). Asia Minor, Syria.
 43. *P. sobriella*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 245 (1859). Spain.
 44. *P. argodonta*, Meyrick, Ent. Mitth. Vol. 2, p. 300 (1913). Tunis.
 45. *P. honorella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 354 (1816). S. France, Spain.
 heydenreichiella, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 148, f. 397-9 (1854).
 nobilella, Rebel, Iris, Vol. 13, p. 169 (1901).
 46. *P. oranella*, Baker, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 120 (1888). Algeria.
 47. *P. hebetella*, Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 130 (1889). Spain.
 48. *P. semicanella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 260, pl. 10, f. 22 (1884). Corsica.
 49. *P. hastiformis*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 41, p. 128 (1905). Greece, Algeria.
 50. *P. protasella*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 44, p. 184 (1883). Spain.
 51. *P. albistrigulella*, Kearfott, Canad. Ent. Vol. 39, p. 8 (1907) (*albastr.*). California.
 52. *P. bicostella*, Clerck, Icon. Ins. pl. 3, f. 15 (1761). Europe, W. C. Asia,
 bipunctella, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Lep. f. 96 (1793). N. Africa.
 53. *P. illucidella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 336 (1915). Algeria.
 54. *P. sefrainella*, Chrétien, ibidem, p. 336 (1915). Algeria.
 55. *P. ericella*, Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Léop. Vol. 11, pl. 294, f. 3 (1838). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
 imitatrix, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 147, f. 401 (1854).
 teligerella, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 246 (1859).
 56. *P. elegans*, Stainton, Tin. Syr. p. 47 (1867). Palestine.
 57. *P. amaniella*, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 573 (1873). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
 58. *P. scolopistis*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 354 (1909). Cape Colony.
 59. *P. drucella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 268, pl. 13, f. 39 (1881). S. Africa.
 60. *P. cinerea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 742 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 leuconeura, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 77 (1917).
 61. *P. semophanes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1649 (1888). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 66.** Victoria, W. Australia.
 62. *P. themeropsis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 749 (1884). Tasmania.
 63. *P. zalocoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 749 (1884). Tasmania.
 64. *P. homalota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1649 (1888). W. Australia.
 65. *P. tephрина*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 750 (1884). S. E. & W. Australia,
 Tasmania.
 66. *P. cnephaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1650 (1888). W. Australia.
 67. *P. leucogramma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 76 (1917). Queensland.
 68. *P. psephena*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 751 (1884). Victoria, Tasmania.
 69. *P. protogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 751 (1884). Victoria.
 70. *P. epitripta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 77 (1917). Queensland.
 ? *gybosema*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 76 (1917) (♀).
 71. *P. stenodesma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 99 (1894). S. Australia.
 72. *P. crassinervis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 752 (1884). New South Wales.
 73. *P. hoplophanes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1651 (1888). New South Wales.
 74. *P. himantias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1913). Victoria.
 75. *P. xiphochrysa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 29, p. 108 (1905). Victoria.
 76. *P. brevivittella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 802 (1864). E. Australia.
 (— *vitella*)
 pyrosema, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 754 (1884)
 77. *P. photodotis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1650 (1888). E. Australia.
 chrysopepla, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 76 (1917).

78. *P. callizona*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 753 (1884). Victoria.
 79. *P. phormictis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 121 (1913). Victoria.
 80. *P. peloxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 753 (1884). Queensland.
 81. *P. perisema*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 29, p. 108 (1905). Tasmania.
 82. *P. psammoxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales. Vol. 9, p. 755 (1884). E. Australia.
 83. *P. macroscia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1651 (1888). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 67.** New South Wales.
 84. *P. endesma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 755 (1884). S.E. Australia.
 85. *P. gypsina*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 756 (1884). Victoria.
 86. *P. lomographa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 245 (1902). S. Australia.
 87. *P. chlorochyta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 757 (1884). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
 88. *P. stasiastica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 757 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 89. *P. argoptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 758 (1884). E. & W. Australia.
 90. *P. holoxesta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1652 (1888). New South Wales.

149. GENUS TOPEUTIS, HUBNER

Topeutis, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 366 (1826). — Type : *T. labiosella*, Hübner.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint short or moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, porrected, second joint very long, with rough projecting hairs above and beneath throughout, terminal joint short or very short, directed sideways, loosely scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with rough projecting scales above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, oblong-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of an early European form of *Pleurota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding in silken tubes amongst leaves.

Foodplant *Genista* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *T. barbella*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 3, p. 297 (1794). S. E. Europe, Asia
labiosella, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (2), p. 47 (1833). Minor.
crinitella, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, f. 385-6 (1854).
 2. *T. criella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 10 (3), p. 194 (1835). S. E. Europe.
crinella, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, f. 387-8 (1854).
 3. *T. labiosella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 294 (1816). S. E. Europe.

150. GENUS RHOECOPTERA, MEYRICK

Rhoecoptera, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 373 (1909). — Type : *R. gigas*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, hairs projecting on forehead in a conical rough tuft; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with triangular apical tuft of long projecting scales beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat over 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 closely approximated at base, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably related to *Pleurota*. The character, exceptional in this family, of the hindwings exceeding the forewings in width, is due to the unusual narrowing of the forewings without corresponding reduction of hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

1. *R. gigas*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 107, pl. 5, f. 43 (1891). Natal, Cape Colony.

151. GENUS ATHEROPLA, MEYRICK

Atheropla, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type: *A. melichlora*, Meyrick.

Eumeyrickia, Busck, Journ. New-York Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 94 (1902). — Type: *A. trimaculella*, Fitch.

? **Eido**, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 5, p. 72 (1873). — Type: *A. albipalpella*, Chambers.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with scales, with triangular projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint as long as second or slightly longer, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be a development of *Thalerotricha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, with one species in North America, which may probably indicate a transmission by way of Japan, as in *Machimia*.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>A. trimaculella</i> , Fitch, Report Ins. New-York, Vol. 2, p. 233 (1856). | N. E. United States, |
| <i>albapulvella</i> , Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 147 (1875). | Canada. |
| <i>haustellata</i> , Walsingham, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 173 (1882). | |
| ? <i>albapalpella</i> , Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 208 (1872). | |
| 2. <i>A. scioxantha</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 242 (1902). | Victoria. |
| 3. <i>A. chorias</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 140 (1902). | New South Wales. |
| 4. <i>A. melichlora</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 759 (1884). | New South Wales. |
| 5. <i>A. psammodes</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 211 (1898). | Queensland. |
| 6. <i>A. cremnopella</i> , Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 269 (1897). | Victoria. |
| 7. <i>A. decaspila</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1653 (1888). | New South Wales. |
| 8. <i>A. psilopsis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1652 (1888). | S. E. Australia. |

152. GENUS PELTOSARIS, MEYRICK

Peltosaris, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 141 (1902). — Type: *P. triplaca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ very strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with scales forming a moderate apical tuft beneath,

terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 somewhat remote, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Although similar in palpi to the preceding genus, it is doubtfully allied to it; possibly it may be a development of *Tanyzancla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. triplaca*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 141 (1902). New South Wales.

153. GENUS THALEROTRICHA, MEYRICK

Thalerotricha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 419 (1883). — Type : *T. mylicella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading, directed forwards; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint rather stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, densely scaled, beneath with rough projecting hairscales throughout, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings almost 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Antiopala*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. mylicella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 741 (1884). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.

154. GENUS ANTIOPALA, MEYRICK

Antiopala, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1646 (1888). — Type : *A. tephraea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 nearly equidistant, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate or approximated, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Zacorus*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. melanocentra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1679 (1888). Victoria.

2. *A. anomodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1653 (1888). New South Wales.
3. *A. haplophara*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 192 (1915). New South Wales.
4. *A. tephraea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1647 (1888). Tasmania.
5. *A. ebenospila*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 79 (1917). Queensland.

155. GENUS ZACORUS, BUTLER

Zacorus, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 102 (1882). — Type: *Z. cara*, Butler.

Philonympha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *Z. aparthena*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts forming a rough spreading tuft between antennae; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint twice length of face, thickened with scales more or less roughly expanded towards apex above and beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above and beneath. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 somewhat remote, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Protomacha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *Z. pura*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 722 (1884). Tasmania.
2. *Z. cathara*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 559 (1914). New South Wales.
3. *Z. cara*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 103 (1882). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
4. *Z. aparthena*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 722 (1884). S. E. Australia.
5. *Z. leucophara*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 558 (1914). New South Wales.

156. GENUS PROTOMACHA, MEYRICK

Protomacha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883) — Type: *P. chalcaspis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts raised, meeting above; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, somewhat roughly projecting towards apex above, terminal joint shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 rather remote, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3-1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Tanyzacla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian doubtless in origin, but there are also two South African species.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. conservata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 31 (1918). Cape Colony.

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| 2. <i>P. sosigona</i> , Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 286 (1920). | Cape Colony. |
| 3. <i>P. paralia</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 122 (1913). | S. Australia. |
| 4. <i>P. consuetella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 651 (1864). | New South Wales. |
| 5. <i>P. chalcaspis</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 740 (1884). | S. E. Australia. |
| 6. <i>P. ochrochalca</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1646 (1888). | S. & W. Australia. |
| 7. <i>P. straminea</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 78 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 8. <i>P. anthracina</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 78 (1917). | Queensland. |

157. GENUS ARCTOSCELIS, MEYRICK

Arctoscelis, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 22 (1894). — Type : *A. epinyctia*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocell posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrulate, moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slightly roughened in front, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae and basal joint of tarsi with extremely long erect spreading spatulate hair-scales. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from 4/5, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 3/4, lanceolate, cilia 2; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A curiously modified form of quite uncertain affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan.

Larva unknown

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| 1. <i>A. epinyctia</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 23 (1894). | Burma. |
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158. GENUS ZATRICHODES, MEYRICK

Zatrichodes, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 247 (1914). — Type : *Z. thyrsota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae nearly 1, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint rather short, dilated, with dense projecting scales on posterior edge, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior and middle tibiae clothed with very long rough projecting hairs; posterior tibiae clothed above with very large dense tuft of very long rough projecting hairs. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 4 and 5 approximated, transverse vein bent between 5 and 6, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1: 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably there may be some affinity with the preceding genus, but otherwise of quite obscure relationship.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan; an undescribed species seen from North Australia.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>Z. thyrsota</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 247 (1914). | Ceylon. |
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159. GENUS XENOMICTA, MEYRICK

Xenomicta, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 248 (1914). — Type: *X. cupreifera*, Butler.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts spreading; tongue short. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, thickened with scales, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, clothed with rather rough projecting scales above and beneath, terminal joint short, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs. Forewings with tufts of scales in disc; 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel, 8 connected with cell by bar before angle.

Remarks. — This genus also is apparently not close to any other.

Geographical distribution of species. — Japan.

1. *X. cupreifera*, Butler, Ill. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 79, pl. 60, f. 6 (1879). Japan.
2. *X. fumida*, Butler, ibidem, p. 79, pl. 60, f. 5 [*fumosa*] (1879). Japan.

160. GENUS CRYPTOPEGES, BUTLER

Cryptopeges, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 100 (1882). — Type: *C. fulvia*, Butler.

Pycnocera, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 21 (1896). — Type: *C. hypoxantha*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ somewhat thickened with scales on back, strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint $2/3$ of second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Chezala*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. fulvia*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 101 (1882). Victoria.
2. *C. hypoxantha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 22 (1896). Queensland.

161. GENUS EUDRYMOPSIS, LOWER

Eudrymopsis, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 228 (1903). — Type: *E. xyloscopa*, Lower.

Characters. — Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary.

Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a derivative of *Chezala*; I have not seen the typical species.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian and Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. fugax*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 144 (1910). S. India.
2. *E. xyloscopa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 228 (1903). New South Wales.

162. GENUS TRACHYZANCLA, TURNER

Trachyzancla, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 79 (1917). — Type: *T. histrica*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint with pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint very long, expanded posteriorly with long rough hairs, terminal joint 1/4 of second, slender, acute. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings normal.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which appears to be allied to *Chezala*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. histrica*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 80 (1917). W. Australia.

163. GENUS CHEZALA, WALKER

Chezala, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 787 (1864). — Type: *C. privatella*, Walker.

Peltophora, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883). — Type: *C. privatella*, Walker.

Pempeltias, Kirkaldy, Canad. Ent. Vol. 42, p. 8 (1910). — Type: *C. privatella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with fine long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Tanyzancla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. erythrastis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1626 (1888). New South Wales.
2. *C. nugax*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 382 (1920). N. Queensland.

3. *C. torpida*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 81 (1917). Queensland.
 4. *C. glaphyrophla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 735 (1884). Tasmania.
 5. *C. fictilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 248 (1914). New South Wales.
 6. *C. ochrobapta*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 64 (1920). Queensland.
 7. *C. conjunctella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 686 (1864). E. Australia.
 8. *C. eurycapna*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 313 (1920). Queensland.
 9. *C. privatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 753 (1864). E. Australia.
 latiorella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 755 (1864).
 allatella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 788 (1864).
 10. *C. spreta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 382 (1920). W. Australia.
 11. *C. sylvestris*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 81 (1917). Queensland.
 12. *C. limitaris*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 302 (1915). New Guinea.
 13. *C. osteochroa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 210 (1898). Queensland.
 14. *C. lucens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 302 (1915). N. Australia.
 15. *C. alenrias*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 80 (1917). N. Queensland.
 16. *C. brachypepla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 524 (1883). E. Australia.
 stenoptera, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 177 (1893).
 17. *C. carphalea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 731 (1884). Queensland.
 — **Pl. 4, Fig. 70.**
 cosmia, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 209 (1898).
 passalias, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 122 (1913).
 18. *C. absona*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 80 (1917). N. Australia.

164. GENUS ASTIARCHA, MEYRICK

Astiarcha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 248 (1914). — Type: *A. aureatella*, Snellen.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, thickened with scales on back, in ♂ ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten (?). Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice as long as face, with appressed scales, somewhat roughened anteriorly, terminal joint half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen just below apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably allied to *Tanyzancla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Malayan.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. aureatella*, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 46, p. 47, pl. 4, f. 13 (1903). Java.

165. GENUS ENCHRONISTA, MEYRICK

Enchronista, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 249 (1914) — Type: *E. proximella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, slender, smooth, second joint twice length of face, terminal joint nearly as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above.

Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Tanyzancla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. proximella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 490 (1863). E. Australia.

166. GENUS TANYZANCLA, MEYRICK

Tanyzancla, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 218 (1918). — Type: *T. marionella*, Newman.

Characters. — Head with more or less appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice length of face, smooth-scaled, slender or seldom thickened, terminal joint as long as second or nearly, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate, cilia 2/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Philobola*.

Geographical distribution of species, — Mainly Australian, but there are seven South African species of similar type, indicating some remote communication between these regions, shown also in other genera of this group; also apparently a straggler (which I have not seen) in Asia Minor.

Larva unknown; but it is not unlikely that species may be attached to some of the *Proteaceae* characteristic of the Australian and South African regions.

1. *T. zitella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 296 (1855). Victoria.
2. *T. ochrocausta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 511 (1884). Victoria.
3. *T. helias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 733 (1884). New South Wales.
4. *T. mimetis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 86 (1917). Queensland.
5. *T. basiplaga*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 490 (1863). E. Australia.
- quadratella*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 1029 (1864).
6. *T. xenomima*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 122 (1913). N. Queensland.
7. *T. marmorata*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1611 (1888). N. Queensland.
8. *T. hilda*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 91 (1917). Queensland.
9. *T. crocanthopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 218 (1918). New Guinea.
10. *T. aureola*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 211 (1898). Queensland.
11. *T. succensa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 383 (1920). N. Queensland.
12. *T. lunata*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 25 (1896). Queensland.
- leucoplaca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 21, p. 53 (1897).
13. *T. flavitincta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 93 (1917). Queensland.
14. *T. isozona*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 93 (1901). N. Queensland.
15. *T. thermochroa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 730 (1884). S. E. Australia.
16. *T. incomposita*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 728 (1884). S. E. Australia.
17. *T. marionella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 294, pl. 18, f. 7 (1855). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 71.** E. & W. Australia.
- gloriosella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 697 (1864).
18. *T. eseliensis*, Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 58, p. 84 (1908). Asia Minor.

19. *T. diorycta*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 286 (1920). Cape Colony.
 20. *T. chalinilis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 355. Cape Colony.
 21. *T. virgo*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 115, pl. 5, f. 52 (1891). Cape Colony, Natal.
 22. *T. sincera*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 22, pl. 7, f. 6 (1909). Transvaal.
 23. *T. haematella*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 138, f. 61 (1875). Cape Colony, Mauritius.
 24. *T. erastis*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 414 (1910). Cape Colony.
 25. *T. semistricta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 286 (1920). Cape Colony.

167. GENUS HARPELLA, SCHRANK

Harpella, Schrank, Fauna Boic. Vol. 2 (2), p. 168 (1802). — Type : *H. forficella*, Scopoli.

Orophia, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 405 (1826). — Type : *H. forficella*, Scopoli.

Lampros, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (2), p. 57 (1833). — Type : *H. forficella*, Scopoli.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice length of face, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 3-5 somewhat approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Tanyzancla*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding in decayed wood.

1. *H. forficella*, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. no. 338 (1763). Europe, Asia Minor.
majorella, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 141 (1776).
proboscidea, Sulzer, Abgek. Gesch. Ins. p. 163, pl. 23, f. 14, 15 (1776).

168. GENUS PSALTRIODES, MEYRICK

Psaltriodes, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 137 (1902). — Type : *P. thriambis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head wholly smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae $5/6$, in ♂ biciliated with very long fine cilia, thickened with scales on back towards base, basal joint short, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi rather short, subascending, second joint only reaching middle of face, with short rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint very short, less than half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Forewings with 2-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A peculiar form of uncertain affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. thriambis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 138 (1902). Queensland.

169. GENUS SPANIACMA, MEYRICK

Spaniacma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 129 (1913). — Type : *S. bacchias*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint large, stout, with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with somewhat loosely appressed scales, terminal joint $1/3-1/2$ of second, somewhat thickened with sometimes loose scales anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Abdomen rather stout, elongate. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate or approximated at base, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Philobota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. bacchias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 129 (1913). **Pl. 4, Fig. 72.** N. Australia.
2. *S. argyraspis*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 21, p. 54 (1897). Queensland.

170. GENUS OPSITYCHA, MEYRICK

Opsitycha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 249 (1914). — Type : *O. squalidella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, terminal joint as long as second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Philobota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. microstictis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 139 (1902). New South Wales.
2. *O. squalidella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 496 (1884). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.

171. GENUS PYRGOPTILA, MEYRICK

Pyrgoptila, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1600 (1888). — Type : *P. serpentina*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with

strong double crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long dense hairs. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Mesolecta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. praecana</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 128 (1913). | New South Wales. |
| 2. <i>P. callidesma</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 96 (1894). | Tasmania. |
| 3. <i>P. serpentina</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1600 (1888). | W. Australia. |
| 4. <i>P. zelotis</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 142 (1902). | Tasmania. |
| 5. <i>P. chloreis</i> , Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 39, p. 561 (1914). | New South Wales. |

172. GENUS MESOLECTA, MEYRICK

Mesolecta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 371 (1883). — Type : *M. psacasta*, Meyrick.

Talantis, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1601 (1888). — Type : *M. chimerina*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rather loose beneath, terminal joint shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with erect crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Philobota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>M. lutulenta</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 131 (1913). | N. Queensland. |
| 2. <i>M. chimerina</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1601 (1888). | New South Wales. |
| 3. <i>M. angustella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 694 (1864). | Queensland. |
| <i>variabilis</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 22 (1896). | |
| 4. <i>M. psacasta</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 371 (1883). | S. Australia. |
| 5. <i>M. xanthastis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1602 (1888). — Pl. 4, Fig. 73. | W. Australia. |
| 6. <i>M. callistis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1602 (1888). | W. Australia. |

173. GENUS LATOMETUS, BUTLER

Latometus, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 101 (1882). — Type : *L. pilipes*, Butler.

Antidica, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type : *L. pilipes*, Butler.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, somewhat loose beneath, terminal

joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Abdomen stout, depressed. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Philobota*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. pilipes*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 102 (1882). S. E. Australia.
eriomorpha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 382 (1883).
2. *L. barysoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 383 (1883). Victoria, Tasmania.

174. GENUS PHILOBOTA, MEYRICK

Philobota, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *P. arabella*, Newman.

Eriodyta, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *P. contentella*, Walker.

Orophia, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883) (praeocc.). — Type: *P. cinetica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately or strongly (rarely minutely) ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, sometimes loose towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/5-3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be regarded as a development of *Chrysonoma*. This extensive genus contains insects usually of good size, and often brightly or conspicuously coloured; most of the larger and more typical species frequent grassy places.

Geographical distribution of species. — Pre-eminently Australian; there are two New Zealand species, one South African, and one Indian, which can only be regarded as casual stragglers; one New Zealand species is close to a Tasmanian form.

Larva unknown. Although 282 species of the genus are now recorded, and many of these are plentiful and familiar, not one larva has been observed; I conjecture that many of the typical species may feed in the roots of grass. Some others are probably attached to *Proteaceae*.

1. *P. trimeris*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 241 (1902). S. Australia.
2. *P. auriceps*, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 9, p. 99 (1882). E. Australia.
chrysanthus, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 25 (1896).
3. *P. arabella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 296 pl. 18, f. 4 S. E. Australia.
 (1855). — **Pl. 6, Figs 121a, b, c.**
4. *P. biophora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 474 (1884). S. & W. Australia.
5. *P. ancylotoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 475 (1884). New South Wales.
6. *P. irruptella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 388 (1877). E. Australia.
7. *P. chrysopotama*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 476 (1884). E. Australia.
 — **Pl. 4, Fig. 74.**

8. *P. pactolias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 124 (1913). Victoria.
9. *P. catascia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 476 (1884). S. E. Australia.
10. *P. catalampra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 478 (1884). Victoria.
11. *P. ochrolitha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 223 (1903). Queensland.
12. *P. borborodes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 90 (1917). New South Wales.
13. *P. ellenella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 295, pl. 18, f. 3 (1855). Victoria.
14. *P. monolitha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 477 (1884). Victoria.
15. *P. isolitha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 125 (1913). Victoria.
16. *P. ceratochroa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 90 (1917). Queensland.
17. *P. agrapha*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 89 (1917). New South Wales.
18. *P. lithochlora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1606 (1888). New South Wales.
19. *P. amalodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1626 (1888). Victoria.
20. *P. mollicnlella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 687 (1864). Victoria.
21. *P. antipodella*, Wallengren, Res. Eugen. Ins. p. 387 (1861). New South Wales.
- declivisella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 687 (1864).
22. *P. monoloncha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1607 (1888). New South Wales.
23. *P. latifissella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 686 (1864). New South Wales.
24. *P. hypocausta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 481 (1884). S. E. Australia.
25. *P. crypsichola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 482 (1884). New South Wales.
26. *P. humerella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 540 (1863). New South Wales (?).
27. *P. protecta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 383 (1920). Queensland.
28. *P. nephelarcha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 483 (1884). Tasmania.
29. *P. thiogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1607 (1888). S. Australia.
30. *P. xiphostola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 482 (1884). S. E. Australia.
- phauloscopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 484 (1884).
31. *P. mitoloma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 40, p. 480 (1915). S. Australia.
32. *P. melanoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1608 (1888). W. Australia.
33. *P. microxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1615 (1888). W. Australia.
34. *P. lysizona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1609 (1888). New South Wales.
35. *P. pyrocentra*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 21, p. 53 (1897). New South Wales.
36. *P. centrotherma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 88 (1901). New South Wales.
37. *P. basatra*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 43 (1900). New South Wales.
38. *P. rhipidura*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 133 (1913). Victoria.
39. *P. atrisignis*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 25, p. 45 (1900). New South Wales.
- erebomorpha*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 46 (1900).
40. *P. hiracistis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1609 (1888). Queensland.
- grammidias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 133 (1913).
41. *P. crepera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 484 (1884). New South Wales.
42. *P. sphenoleuca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 117 (1907). S. Australia.
43. *P. argotoxa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1608 (1888). S. E. Australia.
44. *P. moestella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 648 (1864). Victoria, Tasmania.
45. *P. olympias*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1610 (1888). S. E. Australia.
46. *P. acropola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 485 (1884). Victoria.
47. *P. aquaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 132 (1913). New South Wales.
48. *P. orinoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 486 (1884). Victoria.
49. *P. stella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 290, pl. 18 (1855). Victoria.
50. *P. polybotrya*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 93 (1917). Victoria.
51. *P. erebodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 487 (1884). E. Australia.
52. *P. pedetis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 488 (1884). S. E. Australia.
53. *P. xylochroa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 179 (1893). S. Australia.
54. *P. auxolyca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1610 (1888). New South Wales.
55. *P. petrinodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 89 (1901). New South Wales.
56. *P. orestera*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 93 (1917). New South Wales.

57. *P. marcens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 220 (1914). S. Australia.
 58. *P. scieropa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1611 (1888). New South Wales.
 59. *P. platyptera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 180 (1893). S. Australia.
 60. *P. xipholeuca*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 89 (1901). S. E. Australia.
 61. *P. panarcha*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 193 (1915). New South Wales.
 62. *P. gonostropha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 166 (1896). New South Wales.
 63. *P. madida*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 384 (1920). Tasmania.
 64. *P. amenena*, Meyrick, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 78 (1888). New Zealand.
 65. *P. atmobola*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 486 (1884). Tasmania.
 66. *P. leucomitra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 488 (1884). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
 67. *P. iphigenes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1614 (1888). S. E. Australia.
 68. *P. crustulata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 124 (1913). W. Australia.
 69. *P. oriphaea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1613 (1888). New South Wales.
 70. *P. oxysema*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 223 (1903). New South Wales.
 71. *P. metria*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 91 (1917). Victoria.
 72. *P. hapala*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 489 (1884). New South Wales.
 73. *P. ethnitis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 384 (1920). Tasmania.
 74. *P. brachyomis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1603 (1888). New South Wales.
 75. *P. orescoa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 376 (1884). New South Wales.
 76. *P. ennephela*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 374 (1884). New South Wales.
 77. *P. microschemata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 380 (1884). Tasmania.
 78. *P. aethalea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 380 (1884). S. Australia.
 79. *P. axiota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1604 (1888). Victoria.
 80. *P. protorthra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 378 (1884). Tasmania.
 81. *P. mathematica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 375 (1884). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 75.** New South Wales.
 82. *P. foedatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 763 (1864). E. Australia.
 napaea, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 99 (1917).
 83. *P. dedecorata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 302 (1915). Queensland.
 84. *P. hecatella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 299 (1855). Victoria.
 85. *P. profuga*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 132 (1913). N. Queensland.
 86. *P. hypopolia*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 99 (1917). E. Australia.
 87. *P. epipercna*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 100 (1917). E. Australia.
 88. *P. stenoptila*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 101 (1917). Queensland.
 89. *P. atmopis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1605 (1888). Queensland.
 90. *P. discincta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 788 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 strophiopeida, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 105 (1894).
 91. *P. noserodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1658 (1888). Victoria.
 92. *P. disema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 786 (1884). New South Wales.
 93. *P. amphilyca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 787 (1884). New South Wales.
 94. *P. xanthocoma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 19 (1897). S. Australia.
 95. *P. diacrita*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 85 (1917). New South Wales.
 96. *P. pruinosa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 495 (1884). E. Australia.
 97. *P. habrodes*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 108 (1899). New South Wales.
 98. *P. gypsomera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 62 (1920). Tasmania.
 99. *P. aplasta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 249 (1914). W. Australia.
 100. *P. chionopectera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 494 (1884). E. Australia.
 101. *P. productella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 688 (1864). S. E. Australia.
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 102. *P. hydara*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 494 (1884). Queensland.
 orphnites, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 24 (1896).
 103. *P. ignava*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 125 (1913). N. Australia.
 104. *P. immemor*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 130 (1913). Queensland.
 105. *P. laxeuta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 130 (1913). N. Queensland.

106. *P. cardinalis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 131 (1913). Victoria.
 107. *P. futilis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 383 (1920). N. Queensland.
 108. *P. obliviosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 124 (1913). N. Queensland.
 109. *P. mylothris*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 385 (1921). Queensland.
 110. *P. lonchota*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 23 (1896). Queensland.
 111. *P. hylophila*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 95 (1917). Queensland.
 112. *P. pilidiota*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 95 (1917). Queensland.
 113. *P. carbacea*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 98 (1917). N. Queensland.
 114. *P. thiocrossa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 97 (1917). Queensland.
 115. *P. syncolla*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 97 (1917). New South Wales.
 116. *P. lochmaula*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 96 (1917). Queensland.
 117. *P. scitula*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 98 (1917). New South Wales.
 118. *P. triplectis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 123 (1913). N. Queensland.
 119. *P. eremosema*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 480 (1915). New South Wales.
 120. *P. diaereta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 89 (1917). Queensland.
 121. *P. physaula*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 273 (1914). S. E. Australia.
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 122. *P. picraula*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 63 (1920). S. Australia.
 123. *P. orthomita*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 88 (1917). Victoria.
 124. *P. monogramma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 493 (1884). S. Australia.
 125. *P. agnesella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 297 (1855). E. Australia.
 126. *P. aeolias*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1612 (1888). Tasmania.
 127. *P. eriscota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1612 (1888). New South Wales.
 128. *P. delosema*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 87 (1917). Queensland.
 129. *P. impletella*, Walker, Char. undescr. Het. p. 87 (1869). S. E. Australia.
 herodiella, Felder, Reise Novara Lep. Het. pl. 140, f. 31 (1875).
 130. *P. melanoglypta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1614 (1888). New South Wales.
 131. *P. partitella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 683 (1864). New South Wales.
 132. *P. dulcescens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 130 (1913). N. Queensland.
 133. *P. argyrodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 100 (1917). Queensland.
 134. *P. limenarcha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 123 (1913). N. Queensland.
 135. *P. cosmocrates*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1615 (1888). Queensland.
 136. *P. glaucoptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 490 (1884). New South Wales.
 137. *P. orthotoma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 88 (1917). Queensland.
 138. *P. enchalca*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 90 (1917). New South Wales.
 139. *P. erythrotaenia*, Wallengren, Res. Eugen. Ins. p. 386 (1861). — **Pl. 4,** E. Australia.
Fig. 76.
 pretiosella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 518 (1863).
 140. *P. anachorda*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 499 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 141. *P. adaptatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 689 (1864). E. Australia.
 propriella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 691 (1864).
 142. *P. brochosema*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 500 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 143. *P. iosema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1618 (1888). New South Wales.
 144. *P. campyla*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1617 (1888). Victoria.
 145. *P. anazancla*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1617 (1888). W. Australia.
 146. *P. acutella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1031 (1864). W. Australia.
 147. *P. megalocentra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1619 (1888). S. & W. Australia.
 148. *P. interlineatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 692 (1864). S. E. & W. Australia.
 149. *P. lathicentra*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1618 (1888). S. & W. Australia.
 150. *P. bracteateella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 696 (1864). S. E. & W. Australia.
 ? *subductella*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 695 (1864).

151. *P. trijugella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 391, pl. 5, p. 136 (1877). New South Wales.
 152. *P. idae*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 180 (1893). S. Australia.
 153. *P. sophia*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 26 (1896). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 77.** E. Australia.
 154. *P. marmorea*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 21, p. 54 (1897). N. Queensland.
 155. *P. charaxias*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1641 (1888). Victoria, Tasmania.
 156. *P. niphius*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 730 (1884). Tasmania.
 157. *P. cremantis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1638 (1888). W. Australia.
 158. *P. mychias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1639 (1888). W. Australia.
 159. *P. diphrecta*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 63 (1920). N. Queensland.
 160. *P. holocycla*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 98 (1894). Victoria.
 161. *P. eugramma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 98 (1894). Victoria.
 162. *P. epitoxa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1637 (1888). W. Australia.
 163. *P. amphitoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1640 (1888). W. Australia.
 164. *P. calliophthalma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1639 (1888). W. Australia.
 165. *P. xanthoprepes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 85 (1917). N. Queensland.
 166. *P. mechanica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1581 (1888). S. Australia.
 167. *P. phaedropa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 92 (1901). W. Australia.
 168. *P. tetragona*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1623 (1888). — **Pl. 4, Fig. 78.** W. Australia.
 169. *P. amoebaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1623 (1888). W. Australia.
 170. *P. echidnias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1624 (1888). W. Australia.
 171. *P. chiastis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1606 (1888). W. Australia.
 172. *P. chalcoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1622 (1888). S. E. Australia.
 173. *P. synauges*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1622 (1888). New South Wales.
 174. *P. alypa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 39, p. 560 (1914). New South Wales.
 175. *P. lochitis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 87 (1917). Queensland.
 176. *P. pentamera*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 292 (1893). Victoria.
 177. *P. contentella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1031 (1864). S. E. Australia.
 178. *P. siphonistis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 385 (1921). Queensland.
 179. *P. sigmophora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 516 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 180. *P. ophiodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1621 (1888). Victoria.
 181. *P. anarrecta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1620 (1888). S. E. Australia.
 182. *P. dasycopa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 31, p. 117 (1907). S. Australia.
 183. *P. orgiastis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1620 (1888). W. Australia.
 184. *P. diffusa*, Lucas, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, Vol. 16, p. 89 (1901). Queensland.
 185. *P. grammophora*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 21 (1897). Victoria.
 186. *P. theorica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 729 (1884). E. Australia.
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 187. *P. melodora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1627 (1888). Victoria.
 188. *P. thermophanes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 86 (1917). Queensland.
 189. *P. psilopla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 735 (1884). New South Wales.
 190. *P. callichrysa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 23, p. 53 (1898). S. E. Australia.
 trichroa, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 141 (1902).
 191. *P. eucrita*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 87 (1917). Queensland.
 192. *P. auantis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1642 (1888). Victoria.
 193. *P. leucocosma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 85 (1917). W. Australia.
 194. *P. mysticodes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 84 (1917). Queensland.
 195. *P. eocrossa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 949 (1887). New South Wales.
 196. *P. tyroxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 497 (1884). New South Wales.
 197. *P. metachroa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1616 (1888). New South Wales.
 198. *P. carinaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 125 (1913). W. Australia.
 199. *P. melichrodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 209 (1898). Queensland.
 200. *P. melirrhoa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 498 (1884). New South Wales.

201. *P. crocobahta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. S. N. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 498 (1884). S. Australia.
 202. *P. holocrossa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1616 (1888). W. Australia.
 203. *P. germinalis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 126 (1913). W. Australia.
 204. *P. apricata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 127 (1913). W. Australia.
 205. *P. ætlopis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1627. S. E. Australia.
 206. *P. solaris*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 126 (1913). W. Australia.
 207. *P. caminias*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1624 (1888). S. & W. Australia.
 208. *P. monophaës*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 504 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 209. *P. gummosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 127 (1913). N. Australia.
 210. *P. aurinatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 693 (1864). S. E. Australia.
 211. *P. hemicroca*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 223 (1903). Victoria.
 212. *P. xanthiella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 693 (1864). E. & W. Australia.
 213. *P. euxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 505 (1884). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
 214. *P. zonostola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 772 (1884) — **Pl. 4, Fig. 79**. S. E. Australia.
 215. *P. ocellaris*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 773 (1884). New South Wales.
 216. *P. ocularis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 26 (1896). Queensland.
 217. *P. zanclostoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 773 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 218. *P. annularis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 774 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 athletica, Rosenstock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 16, p. 443, pl. 11, f. 13 (1885).
 219. *P. personata*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 774 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 220. *P. monozona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1582 (1888). W. Australia.
 221. *P. orthogramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 725 (1884). S. E. Australia.
 222. *P. cneucopis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 92 (1917). N. Australia.
 223. *P. euctista*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 92 (1917). N. Queensland.
 224. *P. delicia*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 70 (1917). Queensland.
 225. *P. euryzona*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 69 (1917). Queensland.
 226. *P. phaeocephala*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 69 (1917). Queensland.
 227. *P. stereosema*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1655 (1888). New South Wales.
 228. *P. epiplasta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 70 (1917). N. Queensland.
 229. *P. hemeris*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 303 (1915). Queensland.
 230. *P. zanclostypa*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 73 (1917). Queensland, W. Australia.
 231. *P. timalphes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 70 (1917). Victoria. [lia.
 232. *P. botryitis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 245 (1914). Queensland.
 233. *P. catachrysa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1625 (1888). S. E. Australia.
 234. *P. automima*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1625 (1888). S. E. Australia.
 235. *P. electrodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 509 (1884). New South Wales.
 236. *P. ochroptera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 781 (1884). E. Australia.
 237. *P. geraeopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 118 (1913). W. Australia.
 238. *P. innocens*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 118 (1913). N. Queensland.
 239. *P. omichlota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 785 (1884). Queensland.
 240. *P. acrobaphes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 1074 (1885). New South Wales.
 monadelta, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 21, p. 53 (1897).
 241. *P. ochrochoa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 101 (1894). Victoria.
 242. *P. gilvella*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 73 (1917). Queensland.
 243. *P. limonia*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 125 (1913). New South Wales.
 244. *P. eutelopsis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 384 (1920). Queensland.
 245. *P. topica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 250 (1914). N. Australia.
 246. *P. cirrhodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 126 (1913). Tasmania.
 247. *P. thiodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 74 (1917). W. Australia.
 248. *P. aphanes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 782 (1884). New South Wales.
 249. *P. microchlora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 303 (1915). N. Australia.
 250. *P. vera*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 250 (1914). N. Australia.

251. *P. stipulata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. p. 119 (1913). N. Australia.
 252. *P. curriculata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 384 (1920). Queensland.
 253. *P. sciocrossa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 118 (1913). N. Australia.
 254. *P. menodora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1657 (1888). S. & W. Australia.
 255. *P. haplogramma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 72 (1917). New South Wales.
 256. *P. concisella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 678 (1864). New South Wales.
 257. *P. paracycla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 777 (1884). New South Wales.
 258. *P. pyrsopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 385 (1921). Queensland.
 259. *P. conioirtia*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 725 (1884). New South Wales.
 260. *P. malacopsis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1643 (1888). S. & W. Australia.
 261. *P. occidua*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 507 (1884). E. Australia.
 262. *P. archescia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 932 (1887). W. Australia.
 263. *P. dejectella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1036 (1864). S. E. & W. Australia.
 264. *P. mesodesma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1642 (1888). — **Pl. 4. Fig. 80.** S. E. & W. Australia.
 265. *P. crypsileuca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 732 (1884). Tasmania.
 266. *P. cataxera*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 736 (1884). Tasmania.
 267. *P. sordidella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 756 (1864). Queensland.
 psammochroa, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 97 (1894).
 268. *P. trivialis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 303 (1915). New South Wales.
 269. *P. pulverea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 509 (1884). E. Australia.
 270. *P. ergatis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 785 (1884). Queensland.
 orphnaca, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 24 (1896).
 271. *P. otiosa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 385 (1921). Queensland.
 272. *P. melanoploca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 508 (1884). E. Australia.
 273. *P. graphica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 951 (1887). S. E. Australia.
 274. *P. ceratina*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 9, p. 737 (1884). Tasmania.
 275. *P. transactella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 630 (1864). S. India.
 276. *P. dryinota*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 248 (1914). Cape Colony.
 277. *P. egelida*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 374 (1883). New South Wales.
 278. *P. parasema*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 63 (1920). S. Australia.
 279. *P. flaccida*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 126 (1913). W. Australia.
 280. *P. isomora*, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 40, p. 193 (1915). New South Wales.
 281. *P. aletis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 235 (1905). New Zealand. [Tasmania].
 282. *P. cinetica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 738 (1884). S. E. & W. Australia.

175. GENUS LEISTOMORPHA, MEYRICK

Leistomorpha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). — Type: *L. brontoscopa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, side tufts small, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Middle tibiae expanded with dense rough hairs; posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 somewhat remote, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *L. brontoscopa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 510 (1884). S. E. Australia, Tasmania.

176. GENUS PACHYBELA, TURNER

Pachybela, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 94 (1917). — Type : *P. eremica*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae $3/4$. in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint not exceeding base of antennae, much thickened with dense rough scales anteriorly, especially towards apex, terminal joint about half second, stout, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from angle, sometimes connate with 3, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of *Cormotypha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. eremica*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 94 (1917). Queensland.
2. *P. parisa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 95 (1917). Queensland.

177. GENUS CORMOTYPHA, MEYRICK

Cormotypha, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 250 (1914). — Type : *C. subpunctella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat loose towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, stout, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A. development of *Chrysonoma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Especially Australian, but there are also three South African species.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. campylotis*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 248 (1914). Zululand.
2. *C. balantias*, Meyrick, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 731 (1908). Natal.
3. *C. tectifera*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 373 (1909). Cape Colony.
4. *C. innumera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1660 (1888). Queensland.
5. *C. micrastis*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 412 (1900). S. Australia.
6. *C. balanota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1643 (1888). Victoria.
7. *C. hemispila*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 1636 (1888). Victoria.
8. *C. nigricincta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 386 (1921). Queensland.
9. *C. auchmera*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 67 (1917). N. Queensland.
10. *C. homotona*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 508 (1884). New South Wales.
11. *C. messoria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 250 (1914). New Guinea.

12. *C. subpunctella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 693 (1864). New South Wales.
 13. *C. chrysoides*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 67 (1917). Queensland.
 14. *C. eremnopa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 102 (1917). — Pl. 5, Fig. 81. N. Australia.

178. GENUS ZAPHANAULA, MEYRICK

Zaphanaula, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 312 (1920). — Type: *Z. xenophila*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint as long as second. slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from 4/5, 3 and 4 closely approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 9 and 10 closely approximated at base, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 3/5, costa in ♂ with fringe of long hairs anteriorly; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5-7 nearly parallel, transverse vein inwardly oblique from 6 to 7.

Remarks. — Perhaps a derivative of *Chrysonoma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larval habit unrecorded.

Foodplant *Acacia* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *Z. xenophila*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 313 (1920). Queensland.

179. GENUS CHRYSONOMA, MEYRICK

Chrysonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 251 (1914). — Type: *C. fascialis*, Fabricius.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, somewhat thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/5-3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Heliocausta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Characteristically Australian, but with one straggler in Ceylon.

Larva feeding within a shelter of spun leaves (three species known).

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*), *Monotoca* (*Epacridaceae*).

1. *C. atricollis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 726 (1884). E. Australia.
leucopsina, Rosenstock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), Vol. 16, p. 441, pl. 11, fig. 5 (1885).
 2. *C. melanocrossa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 13, p. 1640 (1888). W. Australia.
 3. *C. argutella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 391 (1877). E. Australia.
 4. *C. cornuta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 251 (1914). Ceylon.
 5. *C. chrysopsis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 135 (1902). New South Wales.
 6. *C. seleniaca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 9, p. 778 (1884). Queensland.

7. *C. tentatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 685 (1864). E. Australia.
8. *C. macropodias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 127 (1913). **Pl. 5, Fig. 82.** N. Queensland.
9. *C. megaloxantha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 92 (1917). W. Australia.
10. *C. bullifera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 314 (1920). S. Australia.
11. *C. consularis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 119 (1913). N. Queensland.
12. *C. isosceliphora*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 97 (1894). Queensland.
13. *C. fascialis*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 644 (1775). E. Australia, New Guinea.
bimaculana, Donovan, Gen. Ill. Ins. Vol. 1, pl. 40 (1805).
14. *C. epularis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 127 (1913). W. Australia.
15. *C. panxantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 98 (1894). Queensland.
16. *C. pandora*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 84 (1917). Tasmania.
17. *C. protophaës*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 457 (1883). E. Australia, Tasmania.
18. *C. maculifera*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 40, p. 542 (1916). N. Queensland.
19. *C. adelosema*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 44, p. 65 (1920). N. Queensland.

180. GENUS ARCHAERETA, MEYRICK

Archaereta, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 223 (1914). — Type: *A. dorsivittella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, beneath slightly roughened, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi short, scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 4/5, 3-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, termen slightly sinuate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative from *Heliocausta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. dorsivittella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 538 (1863). S. E. Australia,
Tasmania.

181. GENUS EUPHILTRA, MEYRICK

Euphiltra, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 458 (1883). — Type: *P. eroticella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate or elongate, rather stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, roughly and somewhat angularly projecting beneath beyond middle, terminal joint as long as second, rather stout, slightly roughened anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpa very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Zonopetala*. There can be no doubt whatever that these two genera are both natural in themselves and naturally associated together, the agreement in the characteristic palpi, similar facies and markings, and all other details being so close, and therefore the costal termination

of vein 7 must be regarded as having arisen independently in this instance, and, though exceptional in this group, cannot be held to exclude the genus from it. It should be observed that the modification in this case is in accordance with the normal tendency in this family (as in the *Tineina* generally) as deduced from observation of other genera, and therefore less difficult of acceptance than the change in the opposite direction assumed in the case of *Periallactis* in the *Oecophorides*, which can only be supposed to be reversionary.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. chrysorrhoda*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 145 (1902). New South Wales.
2. *E. orthozona*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 44, p. 64 (1920). Queensland.
3. *E. gemmaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 386 (1921). Queensland.
4. *E. eroticella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 458 (1883). E. Australia.

— **Pl. 5, Fig. 83.**

thermozona, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 137 (1894).

5. *E. tricensa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 219 (1918). New South Wales.
6. *E. angustior*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 137 (1894). Queensland.
7. *E. fusiplaga*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 106 (1917). Queensland.
8. *E. epilecta*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 107 (1917). Queensland.
9. *E. celeteria*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 107 (1917). Queensland.

182. GENUS ZONOPETALA, MEYRICK

Zonopetala, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421, 459 (1883). — Type: *Z. clerota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, spreading, ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, more or less rough and dilated beyond middle, terminal joint as long as second or longer, stout, slightly roughened anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, oblong-ovate, cilia $1/2$ - $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be derived from *Compsotropha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva extremely stout, feeding in a flat oval case on lichen-dust and dead wood.

1. *Z. divisella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 677 (1864). E. Australia.
2. *Z. clerota*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 461 (1883). E. Australia.
3. *Z. synarthra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 829 (1886). S. E. Australia.
4. *Z. correcta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 304 (1915). New South Wales.
5. *Z. decisana*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 367 (1863). E. Australia.
- ustella*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 678 (1864).
- mediella*, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 1033 (1864).
6. *Z. zygophora*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 95 (1894). Queensland.
7. *Z. tephraestis*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 107 (1917). Queensland.
8. *Z. glauconeophela*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 462 (1883). E. Australia.
9. *Z. viscata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 194 (1914). N. Queensland.

10. *Z. erythrosema*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 829 (1886). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 84.** S. E. Australia, Tasmania.
 11. *Z. quadripustulella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 76 (1864). E. Australia.
 12. *Z. melanoma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 466 (1884). New South Wales.

183. GENUS COMPSOTROPHA, MEYRICK

Compsotropa, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 421 (1883). — Type: *C. selenias*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching or exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with *1b* furcate, 2 rather remote, 3-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $3/5$ - $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 slightly curved and approximated at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Heliocausta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. charidotis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 513 (1884). S. Australia. [Tasmania.
 2. *C. strophiiella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 513 (1884). E. & W. Australia.
 3. *C. selenias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 512 (1884). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 85.** S. E. Australia.
 4. *C. capnochroa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 62 (1920). S. Australia.

184. GENUS HELIOCAUSTA, MEYRICK

Heliocausta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422, 466 (1883). — Type: *H. oecophorella*, Walker.

Euchaetis, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 421, 484 (1883). — Type: *H. habrocosma*, Meyrick.

Euryplaca, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 422, 487 (1882). — Type: *H. ocellifera*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ moderately or strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten or with slight and fugitive or rarely developed pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, somewhat thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings *1b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $1/3$ - $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate or approximated, 5 markedly curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — May be derived from *Epicurica*. The species are insects usually of rather considerable size, with a characteristic facies, broad-winged and simply marked, with a pronounced tendency to rosy colouring; they are generally sluggish and often retired in habit, some having been bred in plenty from the larvae, whilst seldom met with otherwise.

Geographical distribution of species. — Exclusively Australian.

Larva feeding, sometimes gregariously, in shelters or nests of spun leaves, or between joined leaves.
Pupa in a strong cocoon in same position.

Foodplants usually *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*), to which probably most of the species are attached, but one has been bred from *Acacia* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *H. ocellifera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 488 (1883). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 86.** E. Australia, Tasmania.
2. *H. demotica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 489 (1883). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
3. *H. arrhodea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 113 (1917). Victoria.
4. *H. rhodopleura*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 208 (1898). Queensland.
5. *H. endoleuca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 938 (1887). S. & W. Australia.
euspilomela, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 175 (1893).
6. *H. unguentaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 386 (1921). W. Australia.
7. *H. spatiosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 387 (1921). Victoria.
8. *H. phanozona*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 5 (1896). Queensland.
9. *H. sarcophanes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 936 (1887). W. Australia.
10. *H. acosmeta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 4 (1896). Queensland.
11. *H. pericosma*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 27, p. 220 (1903). Victoria.
12. *H. iospila*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 938 (1887). S. Australia.
13. *H. poliarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 939 (1887). S. Australia.
14. *H. inclusella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 767 (1864). New South Wales.
15. *H. holoclera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 940 (1887). S. E. Australia.
16. *H. melichroa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 267 (1897) (*melli*). Victoria.
17. *H. sarcoptera*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 266 (1897). Victoria.
18. *H. insana*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 387 (1921). Queensland.
19. *H. complanula*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 4 (1896). Queensland.
20. *H. acmaea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 936 (1887). E. Australia.
21. *H. eugramma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 93 (1894). Queensland.
22. *H. floridula*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 128 (1913). W. Australia.
23. *H. charodes*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 44, p. 58 (1920). Queensland.
24. *H. plausibilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 128 (1913). Victoria.
25. *H. simplex*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 5 (1896). Queensland.
26. *H. iozona*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 174 (1893). S. Australia.
27. *H. rufogrisea*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 483 (1883). New South Wales.
28. *H. euselma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 482 (1883). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
episarca, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 27, p. 220 (1903).
29. *H. parthenopa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 481 (1883). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
30. *H. protoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 480 (1883). Queensland.
sarcodes, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 113 (1917).
31. *H. phylacopsis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 935 (1887). Queensland, W. Austral.
32. *H. triphaenatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 753 (1864). E. Australia, Tasmania.
33. *H. phylarcha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 476 (1883). New South Wales.
34. *H. oecophorella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 760 (1864). S. Australia.
paralyrgis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 479 (1883).
35. *H. eudoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 831 (1886). S. Australia.
36. *H. crocoxantha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 934 (1887). W. Australia.
37. *H. hemiteles*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 475 (1883). S. E. Australia.
38. *H. epidesma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 832 (1886). Victoria.
39. *H. elaeodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 474 (1883). S. Australia.
40. *H. incarnatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 754 (1864). E. Australia.
inceptella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 759 (1864).
41. *H. pelosticta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 473 (1883). E. Australia.
42. *H. hemiscia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 472 (1883). New South Wales.
43. *H. mimica*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 934 (1887). E. Australia.
44. *H. gypsopyga*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 220 (1914). New South Wales.

45. *H. xanthisma* Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 114 (1917). New South Wales.
 46. *H. severa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 470 (1883). E. & W. Australia.
 47. *H. coenosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 506 (1883). S. E. Australia.
 48. *H. aloecha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 830 (1886). New South Wales.
 49. *H. sarcophaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 386 (1921). Queensland.
 50. *H. rhodoxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 933 (1887). E. Australia.
 51. *H. crypsichroa*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 17, p. 175 (1893). S. Australia.
 52. *H. idiosema*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 113 (1917). Queensland.
 53. *H. rhizobola*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 937 (1887). E. Australia.
 — Pl. 5, Fig. 87.
 54. *H. metallota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 486 (1883). Victoria.
 55. *H. habrocossa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 484 (1883). New South Wales.

185. GENUS HYBOCROSSA, TURNER

Hybocrossa, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 105 (1917). — Type: *H. paratypha*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae in ♂ with long ciliations, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, second joint reaching base of antennae, expanded with long loose scales beneath at apex, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Anterior tibiae and tarsi thickened with dense scales. Forewings with costal protuberance, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings normal.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. paratypha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 105 (1917). New South Wales.

186. GENUS LEPIDOTARSA, MEYRICK

Lepidotarsa, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420, 446 (1883). — Type: *L. chrysopoca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts large, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3-3/4, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with strong pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, somewhat loose beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and tarsi more or less thickened with rough scales above; posterior tibiae clothed with very long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 rather remote, 3-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/5-3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Eochrois*. The forewings are leaf-shaped, the exposed forelegs forming the stalk.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown. The species appear attached to *Leptospermum* and other *Myrtaceae*.

1. *L. argyropis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 145 (1902). New South Wales.
 2. *L. chyserythra*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 134 (1894). Queensland.

3. *L. idiocosma*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 22, p. 210 (1898). Queensland.
4. *L. pentascia*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 106 (1917). Queensland.
5. *L. tritoxantha*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 828 (1886). Tasmania.
6. *L. chrysopoca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 447 (1883). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
7. *L. aclea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 456 (1883). Victoria, Tasmania.
8. *L. alphetella*, Meyrick, Vol. 7, p. 447 (1883). E. Australia.
- leucella*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 135 (1894).
9. *L. proteis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 931 (1887) W. Australia.
— Pl. 5, Fig. 8S).
10. *L. leucodetis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 931 (1887). W. Australia.

187. GENUS EOMYSTIS, MEYRICK

Eomystis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 932 (1887). — Type: *E. rhodopis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, subovate, cilia 1/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Eochrois*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. rhodopis*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 12, p. 932 (1887). W. Australia.

188. GENUS THYROMORPHA, TURNER

Thyromorpha, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 108 (1917). — Type: *T. stibaropis*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, much thickened with appressed scales towards apex, terminal joint less than half second, stout, pointed. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 5 curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. stibaropis*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 108 (1917). Queensland.

189. GENUS TIGAVA, WALKER

Tigava, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 807 (1864). — Type: *T. scitissimella*, Walker.

Leistarcha, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 422 (1883). Type: *T. scitissimella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely appressed; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense rough hairs, tarsi in ♂ with basal joint much elongated. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Eochrois*: the leaf-imitative colouring normal to this group is here abruptly changed to one imitative of fibrous bark, with dark and light longitudinal lines.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva very elongate, concealing itself beneath loose bark, to which it attaches with silk the leaves on which it feeds.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *T. scitissimella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 807 (1864). S. E. Australia.
iobola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 326 (1883).

190. GENUS EOCHROIS, MEYRICK

Eochrois, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 828 (1886). — Type: *E. pulverulenta*, Meyrick.

Eochroa, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 421, 448 (1883) (*praeocc.*). — Type: *E. pulverulenta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewing with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Epicurica*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown; some at least of the species are evidently attached to *Leptospermum* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *E. matutinella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 689 (1864). E. Australia.
marginella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 761 (1864).
2. *E. craterombra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 314 (1920). Queensland.
3. *E. pulverulenta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 454 (1883). S. E. Australia.
4. *E. acutella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 766 (1864). New South Wales.
5. *E. ebenosticha*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 110 (1917). W. Australia.
6. *E. leiochroa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 31, p. 114 (1907). N. Queensland.
7. *E. trisema*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 31, p. 114 (1907). N. Queensland.
8. *E. mesodesma*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 23, p. 52 (1898). Victoria.
9. *E. melanoplecta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 110 (1917). Queensland.
10. *E. magniferella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 756 (1864). New South Wales.
11. *E. polydesma*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 94 (1894). New South Wales.

191. GENUS EPICURICA, MEYRICK

Epicurica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 252 (1914). — Type: *E. laetiferana*, Walker.

Eurypelta, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 135 (1894) (*praeocc.*). — Type : *E. epiprepes*, Turner.

Pycnozancle, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 109 (1917). — Type : *E. acribes*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, thickened and slightly roughened anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/5$: 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from a form approaching *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding between joined phyllodia (false leaves).

Foodplant *Acacia* (*Leguminosae*).

1. *E. acribes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 135 (1894). Queensland.
2. *E. epiprepes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 136 (1894). N. Queensland.
3. *E. erythrodes*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 109 (1917). Queensland.
4. *E. plinthomicta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 193 (1914). N. Queensland.
5. *E. laetiferana*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 336 (1863). E. Australia.
semifusella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 696 (1864).
pudorinella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 760 (1864).
6. *E. callianassa*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 450 (1883). — Pl. 5. Fig. 89. S. Australia, Tasmania.

192. GENUS DELONOMA, MEYRICK

Delonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 193 (1914). — Type : *D. iothrinca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ with long fine ciliations, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice length of face, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* long-furcate, 2 from $5/6$, 3 and 4 stalked or approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Papuan.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. iothrinca*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 193 (1914). New Guinea.
2. *D. pyrrhoplecta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 219 (1918). New Guinea.

193. GENUS EUPRIONOCERA, TURNER

Euprionocera, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 6 (1896). — Type : *E. geminipuncta*, Turner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely appressed. Antennae in ♂ dentate, shortly ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint somewhat exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, stout, acute. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings over 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/5; 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, of which the position seems uncertain; it is somewhat doubtful whether it might not be referable to the *Xyloryctidae*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. geminipuncta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 6 (1896). Queensland.

194. GENUS CITHARODICA, MEYRICK

Citharodica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 272 (1914). — Type : *C. minyra*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ with fascicles of long fine cilia, basal joint flattened, rather hollowed beneath and dilated with scales anteriorly, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately stout, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with dense hairs. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to apex, 11 from middle. Forewings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 parallel, 7 to apex.

Remarks. — A peculiar genus of uncertain affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. minyra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 221 (1914). N. Queensland.
2. *C. leparga*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 108 (1817). N. Queensland.

195. GENUS CALLIZYGA, TURNER

Callizyga, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 132 (1894). — Type : *C. dispar*, Turner.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts raised, connivent; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, ascending, thickened with dense tolerably appressed scales throughout, terminal joint 3/5 of second, almost as stout, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi very short. Anterior tarsi short, densely scaled; posterior tibiae rough haired above and beneath. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 8 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/6; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Possibly with some relationship to the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. dispar*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 132 (1894). Queensland.

196. GENUS ARCTOPODA, BUTLER

Arctopoda, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 66 (1883). — Type : *A. maculosa*, Butler.

Polypseustis, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 52, p. 33 (1908). — Type : *A. maculosa*, Butler.

Characters. — Head loosely haired; ocelli posterior; tongue very short. Antennae 3/5 (?), in ♂ strongly fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint short, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, much thickened with dense scales roughly projecting at apex, terminal joint very short, concealed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Anterior tibiae and tarsi much thickened with dense rough scales; posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 rather remote, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/5; 3 and 4 connate or approximated, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A curious and striking form of this group.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. maculosa*, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 67, pl. 11, f. 5 (1883). Chile.
cuprea, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 52, p. 33 (1908).

197. GENUS DOXA, WALSINGHAM

Doxa, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 119 (1912). — Type : *D. sodalis*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ rather strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae and two basal joints of tarsi hairy above and beneath. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 out of 7 or 9 closely approximated near base, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably somewhat related to the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. sodalis*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 120, pl. 4, f. 5 (1912). Nicaragua, Guiana, Brazil.
2. *D. virginia*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 27 (1914). Panama.

198. GENUS PHYTOMIMIA, WALSINGHAM

Phytomimia, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 133 (1912). — Type : *P. chlorophylla*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, projecting over forehead; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi very long,

second joint porrected, straight, densely scaled, with rough projecting scales above posteriorly, terminal joint half second, suberect, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which should apparently be referred here; the species is remarkable for its clear green colour, a rare character.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. chlorophylla*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 134, Mexico, Guatemala. pl. 4, f. 22 (1912).
? *redundans*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 134, pl. 4, f. 23 (1912).

199. GENUS CHARIPHYLLA. MEYRICK

Chariphylla, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 387 (1921). — Type : *C. closterias*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ moderately ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint more than twice first, with rough expanded scales on apical half above and beneath, terminal joint 3/5 of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 and 3 closely approximated from angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to termen, 10 nearly approximated, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Seemingly suggestive of *Zelotechna* and its allies.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. closterias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 388 (1921). Peru.

200. GENUS HABROSCOPA, MEYRICK

Habroscopa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 223 (1914). — Type : *H. iriodes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with scales roughly projecting towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi extremely short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae largely dilated with long dense rough scales; posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1b furcate, 2 from 5/6, 3 and 4 somewhat approximated towards base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Eclecta*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. iriodes*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 365 (1883). E. Australia.

201. GENUS ECLECTA, MEYRICK

Eclecta, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420, 444 (1883). — Type: *E. aurorella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ stout, rather shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, slightly rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, thickened with scales, slightly roughened anteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with oblique posterior crest. Posterior tibiae shortly haired above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 rather remote, 3 and 4 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia $1/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably related to *Zelotechna*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. aurorella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 445 (1883). New South Wales.

202. GENUS CLONITICA, MEYRICK

Clonitica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 223 (1914). — Type: *C. eusarca*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, rough and projecting in a very short tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Zelotechna*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. eusarca*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 144 (1902). S. Australia.

203. GENUS ZELOTECHNA, MEYRICK

Zelotechna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 222 (1914). — Type: *Z. falcifera*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ with very long fine ciliations, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales expanded towards apex above and forming a short or moderate rough apical tuft beneath, terminal joint $1/4$ - $1/2$ of second, straight, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-4 approximated from angle,

7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly sinuate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps correlated with *Wingia*. Elegant insects with elongated leaf-shaped wings and complex markings.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *Z. lithocosma*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 827 (1886). New South Wales.
 2. *Z. sigmastropa*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 23, p. 51 (1898). S. Australia.
 3. *Z. callichroa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 144 (1902). S. Australia.
 4. *Z. falcifera*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 440 (1883). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
- **Pl. 5, Fig. 90.**
5. *Z. hirax*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 441 (1883). New South Wales.
 6. *Z. psittacodes*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 103 (1917). Queensland.

204. GENUS HETEROPTOLIS, MEYRICK

Heteroptolis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 221 (1914). — Type: *H. leucosta*, Lower.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts projecting over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with moderate rough triangular apical tuft beneath, terminal joint little more than half second, straight, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2-4 approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, apex tolerably pointed, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 nearly approximated towards base or stalked.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Wingia*. The peculiar modification of neuration of hindwings, though abnormal in the family, I judge to have no special significance.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. leucosta*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 16, p. 10 (1892). S. Australia.

205. GENUS WINGIA, WALSINGHAM

Wingia, Walsingham, Cat. Lep. Het. Oxford Mus. Vol. 2, p. 552 (1900). — Type: *W. lambertella*, Wing.

Palparia, Wing, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 7, p. 105 (1849) (praeocc.). — Type: *W. lambertella*, Wing.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts large, meeting; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ strongly ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, densely scaled, with long dense subtriangular projecting apical tuft beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs

above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from or before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3-1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Tortricopsis*, though of different aspect. The species are fine insects usually of considerable size, with leaf-shaped forewings and clear rosy or orange colouring, and are of retired habits.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva (coloured pink and yellow like the moth) feeding exposed on leaves.

Pupa in a flat oval case formed of two pieces of leaf.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *W. aurata*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 774 (1864). E. Australia, Tasmania.
2. *W. lambertella*, Wing, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Vol. 7, p. 105 (1849). — S. E. & W. Australia.

Pl. 5, Fig. 91.

3. *W. rectiorella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 775 (1864). E. Australia.
aurigena, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 775 (1864).
confectella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 776 (1864).
euryptera, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 3 (1896).
4. *W. hesperidella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 429 (1883). New South Wales.
5. *W. theophila*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 825 (1886). Tasmania.
6. *W. dorophanes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 194 (1914). Tasmania.
7. *W. thalamia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 432 (1883). New South Wales.
8. *W. subrosea*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 134 (1894). Queensland.
9. *W. synnephela*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 103 (1917). Queensland.
10. *W. eonephella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 432 (1883). E. Australia.

206. GENUS POLYEUCTA, TURNER

Polyeucta, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 104 (1917). — Type: *P. callimorpha*, Lower.

Characters. — Antennae in ♂ stout, strongly ciliated, basal joint with strong pecten. Labial palpi very long, ascending, second joint very long, thrice face, densely and evenly rough-scaled beneath and less widely above, terminal joint half second, very stout, with loosely appressed hairs. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex (?). Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I am unacquainted with this genus; it is a large insect with crimson and yellow colouring, resembling the preceeding genus, to which it seems allied, though Dr Turner thinks the resemblance may be only superficial.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. callimorpha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 93 (1894). N. Queensland.

207. GENUS TORTRICOPSIS, NEWMAN

Tortricopsis, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 293 (1855). — Type: *T. uncinella*, Zeller.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ moderately or rather strongly ciliated, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with scales forming

a dense triangular apical tuft beneath, terminal joint longer than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 1/3-1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A distinct genus of early type, not obviously near any other.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding between joined leaves.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *T. aulacois*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 488 (1883). —

Pl. 5, Fig. 92.

New South Wales.

2. *T. uncinella*, Zeller, Linnæa Ent. Vol. 9, p. 355 (1854).

E. Australia, Tasmania.

rosabella, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (21), Vol. 3, p. 293 (1855).

3. *T. erythrura*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 228 (1914).

N. Queensland.

4. *T. semijunctella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 777 (1864).

E. & W. Australia.

5. *T. pyroptis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 143 (1902).

E. Australia.

6. *T. euryphanella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 435 (1883).

Victoria, Tasmania.

7. *T. hesychaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 826 (1886).

New South Wales.

8. *T. mesophthora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 825 (1886).

Tasmania.

208. GENUS ARACHNOGRAPHA, MEYRICK

Arachnographa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 222 (1914). — Type : *A. micrastrella*, Meyrick.

Characters — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ with very long fine ciliations, basal joint elongate, stout, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense scales forming a short rough tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, thickened with dense scales throughout and somewhat roughened anteriorly, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on costa; 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3-5 rather approximated towards base, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and rather approximated to 4 towards base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A peculiar form, with some relation to *Tortricopsis*, and preserving certain features probably indicating a derivation from *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva feeding amongst spun twigs (leafless).

Foodplant *Exocarpus* (*Santalaceae*).

1. *A. micrastrella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 433 (1883). S. E. Australia.

— Pl. 5, Fig. 93.

Group 5. Depressariades.

Antennae in ♂ minutely and irregularly ciliated or simple.

209. GENUS CNEMIDOLOPHUS, WALSINGHAM

Cnemidolophus, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 275 (1881). — Type : *C. lavernellus*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint very long, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense scales, rather rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior and middle tibiae densely tufted with long rough spreading hairs; posterior tibiae clothed with very long fine hairs above. Forewings with large tufts of rough scales on surface; 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Chalcocolona*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. lavernellus*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 275, pl. 13, f. 43 (1881). E. & S. Africa.

210. GENUS CHALCOCOLONA, MEYRICK

Chalcocolona, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 104 (1921). — Type: *C. cyananthes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia somewhat over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Proceleustis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. cyananthes*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 73 (1912). Transvaal, Rhodesia.

211. GENUS PROCELEUSTIS, MEYRICK

Proceleustis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 267 (1914). — Type: *P. paraphracta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ serrate, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel, transverse vein outwardly oblique from 4 to 5, angulated inwards between 5 and 6, inwardly oblique from 6 to 7.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Alloclita*, to which it is very similar, differing only in the neurulation of hindwings.

Geographical distribution of species. — African, one species extending to S. W. Asia.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. zelotypa</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 54 (1918). | E. Africa. |
| 2. <i>P. gambiella</i> , Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 117, pl. 5, f. 54 (1891). | Gambia, Arabia. |
| 3. <i>P. plumbaria</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 105 (1921). | Rhodesia. |
| 4. <i>P. paraphracta</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 268 (1914). | Transvaal. |

212. GENUS ALLOCLITA, STAUDINGER

Alloclita, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 247 (1859). — Type : *A. recisella*, Staudinger.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ stout, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/2; 2-4 remote, parallel, 4 from angle, transverse vein angulated inwards between 5 and 6, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps derived from *Meleonoma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Perhaps Mediterranean in origin, extending to India and S. Africa.

Larva burrowing in bark and leaves and making galleries at base of plants.

Foodplant *Francoeuria* (*Compositae*).

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| 1. <i>A. delozonea</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 238 (1919). | India. |
| 2. <i>A. reflua</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 268 (1914). | S. India, Ceylon. |
| 3. <i>A. haifensis</i> , Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 61, p. 153 (1911). | Palestine. |
| 4. <i>A. recisella</i> , Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 247 (1859). | Spain. |
| 5. <i>A. francoeuriae</i> , Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 41, p. 126 (1905). | Algeria. |
| 6. <i>A. xyloidesma</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 72 (1912). | Transvaal. |

213. GENUS LEPTOCOPA, MEYRICK

Leptocopa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 220 (1918). Type : *L. notoplecta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed (?). Antennae 3/4, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, slender, smooth, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae loosely scaled above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, lanceolate, cilia 2 1/2; 3 absent (coincident with 4), 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Meleonoma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>L. notoplecta</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 221 (1918). | N. Queensland. |
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214. GENUS MELEONOMA, MEYRICK

Meleonoma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 255 (1914). — Type: *M. stomota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ rather stout, serrulate, simple or very minutely ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Appears to be a small narrow-winged direct development from the *Cryptolechia* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan (by origin) and Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>M. petrota</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 255 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>M. heterota</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 256 (1914) | Ceylon. |
| 3. <i>M. stomota</i> , Meyrick, Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 224 (1910). | India, Ceylon. |
| 4. <i>M. aridula</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 456 (1910). | Borneo. |
| 5. <i>M. psammota</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 304 (1915). | Tasmania. |
| 6. <i>M. capnodyta</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 35 (1906). | Queensland. |
| 7. <i>M. implexa</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 220 (1918). | S. India. |

215. GENUS TERTHROTICA, MEYRICK

Terthrotica, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 231 (1914). — Type: *T. macrophaea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, side tufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with scales, with rough projecting scales towards apex above and beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia 1 $3/4$; 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>T. macrophaea</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 231 (1914). | S. India. |
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216. GENUS LANGASTIS, MEYRICK

Langastis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 267 (1914). — Type: *L. ochlica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ rather stout, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute.

Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings $3/4$, lanceolate, cilia 2 $1/2$; 3 absent, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the two following.

Geographical distribution of species. — At present confined to Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>L. lucescens</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 267 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>L. ochlica</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 267 (1914). | Ceylon. |

217. GENUS SCALIDEUTIS, MEYRICK

Scalideutis, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 409 (1906). Type: *S. escharia*, Meyrick.

Liozancla, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 127 (1919). — Type: *S. cocytias*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts rather spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ pubescent, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, second joint not reaching base of antennae, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the following.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan and Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>S. ulocoma</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 220 (1918). | S. India. |
| 2. <i>S. cocytias</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 307 (1915). | S. E. Australia. |
| <i>holophaea</i> , Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 127 (1919). | |
| 3. <i>S. escharia</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 409 (1906). | Ceylon. |

218. GENUS MACROSACES, MEYRICK

Macrosaces, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 604 (1905). — Type: *M. thermopa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ thick, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with loosely appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 3 absent, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — This and the two preceding genera are derivatives from *Pseudodoxia* with reduced neurulation.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>M. thermopa</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 604 (1905). | Ceylon. |
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219. GENUS EUPSELIA, MEYRICK

Eupselia, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 216 (1880). — Type : *E. satrapella*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loose; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple or shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather short, curved, ascending, second joint not nearly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae sometimes thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $1/2-3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a development of *Psaltica*. A curious and interesting genus; some of the species show black and metallic spots in the lower part of the terminal cilia of forewings as in *Aeolocosma*, accompanied by indications of similar median fasciae as in that genus, which originally led me to place them together; I now suppose them rather to be due to some mimetic influence, but they deserve investigation; it is a puzzling case.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, with one Indian species; apparently however the genus must have originated in India, this species being the most primitive in character, and it is likely that other forms may be discovered there.

Larva very elongate, living in a long gallery within a leaf, issuing by night through a hole and eating substance of leaf outside.

Foodplant *Eucalyptus* (*Myrtaceae*).

Pupa slender, naked, standing erect on its anal extremity, shoulders almost angulated. This singular type of pupa recurs in various genera of this group, and is very characteristic of it.

1. *E. melanostrepta*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 223 (1880). E. Australia, Tasmania.
 2. *E. theorella*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 222 (1880). E. & W. Australia.
 3. *E. percussana*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 998 (1864). Tasmania.
 4. *E. satrapella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 220 (1880). E. Australia.
- **Pl. 5, Fig. 94.**
5. *E. iridizona*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 115 (1899). Victoria.
 6. *E. syncapna*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 317 (1920). Queensland.
 7. *E. holoxantha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 105 (1894). S. E. Australia.
 8. *E. carpocapsella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 998 (1864). E. Australia.
beatella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 999 (1864).
 9. *E. aristonica*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 5, p. 218 (1880). E. Australia.
 10. *E. callidyas*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 306 (1915). N. Australia.
 11. *E. tristephana*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 306 (1915). N. Australia.
 12. *E. philomorpha*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. 26, p. 670 (1901). Victoria.
 13. *E. leucaspis*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 38 (1906). W. Australia.
 14. *E. trithrona*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 39 (1906). New South Wales.
 15. *E. anommata*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 22, p. 204 (1898). Queensland.
 16. *E. hypsichora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 39 (1906). W. Australia.
 17. *E. isacta*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 154 (1910). S. India.

220. GENUS PSALTICA, MEYRICK

Psaltica, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 604 (1905). — Type : *P. monochorda*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ 1. thick, simple, in ♀ 4/5, slender, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 3/4-5/6, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Pseudodoxia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. dulcicula</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 262 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>P. monochorda</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. 16, p. 604 (1905). — Pl. 5, Fig. 95. | Ceylon. |
| 3. <i>P. xanthochra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 154 (1910). | Ceylon. |
| 4. <i>P. toxophanes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 154 (1910). | Assam. |
| 5. <i>P. scoparcha</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 263 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 6. <i>P. phellopis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 262 (1914). | S. India. |
| 7. <i>P. hypnodes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 261 (1914). | S. India. |
| 8. <i>P. leptochorda</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 263 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 9. <i>P. ceroxona</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 262 (1914). | S. India. |
| 10. <i>P. zonocopa</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 261 (1914). | S. India. |

221. GENUS PSEUDODOXIA, DURRANT

Pseudodoxia, Durrant, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 31, p. 107 (1895).— Type: *P. limulus*, Durrant,

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ stout, simple, in ♀ somewhat shorter, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1-1 1/4; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of the *Cryptolechia* group. The species are simply marked, very obscure and similar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian, especially numerous in Ceylon.

Larva (several species known) living in very long narrow-conical portable cases of silk covered with fine lichen-fragments and sand, mouth of case protected by broad flap or hood beneath which the larva feeds.

Pupa within the larval case.

Foodplants *Lichenes*.

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| 1. <i>P. chalcias</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 407 (1906). | Ceylon. |
| 2. <i>P. cerealis</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 263 (1914). | S. India. |
| 3. <i>P. melanaema</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 151 (1910). | Assam. |
| 4. <i>P. acritodes</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 263 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 5. <i>P. encalypta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 264 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 6. <i>P. camatodes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 264 (1914). | Ceylon. |
| 7. <i>P. subganomella</i> , Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 5, p. 119 (1860). | Bengal. |

8. *P. paradema*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 264 (1914). Ceylon.
 9. *P. chlorostoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 264 (1914). S. India.
 10. *P. placata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 265 (1914). Ceylon.
 11. *P. crassata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 265 (1914). Assam.
 12. *P. manifesta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 265 (1914). S. India.
 13. *P. placida*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 151 (1910). Ceylon.
 14. *P. zopheropa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 408 (1906). India, Ceylon.
 15. *P. illutata*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 266 (1914). Ceylon.
 16. *P. albinea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 266 (1914). S. India, Ceylon.
 17. *P. pumicosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 266 (1914). Ceylon.
 18. *P. pinarodes*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 152 (1910). Ceylon.
 19. *P. palimpsesta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 308 (1915). Bengal.
 20. *P. triastis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 151 (1910). Ceylon.
 21. *P. crocomitra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 266 (1914). S. India.
 22. *P. cryptias*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 152 (1910). Ceylon.
 23. *P. aletodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 308 (1915). Bengal.
 24. *P. agoraea*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 152 (1910). Ceylon.
 25. *P. ichnaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 153 (1910). Ceylon.
 26. *P. cretata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 407 (1906). Ceylon.
 27. *P. limulus*, Durrant, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 31, p. 107 (1895). Ceylon.
 28. *P. sepositella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 630 (1864). Ceylon.
- Pl 5, Fig. 96.**
29. *P. montigena*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 273 (1914). Ceylon.
 30. *P. picrophaea*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 152 (1910). Ceylon.

222. GENUS PHOLEUTIS, MEYRICK

Pholeutis, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 49 (1906). — Type: *P. neolecta*, Meyrick.

Elachypteryx, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 128 (1919). — Type: *P. neolecta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5-1, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 4/5, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps correlated with the preceding; the species are small inconspicuous insects.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. holoxytha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 307 (1915). Queensland.
analcis, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 128 (1919).
 2. *P. neolecta*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 50 (1906). E. Australia.
sufusca, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 31, p. 128 (1919).

223. GENUS HETEROBATHRA, LOWER

Heterobathra, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 89 (1901). — Type: *H. xiphosema*, Lower.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from 5/6, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/+; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Of doubtful affinity, perhaps related to *Pseudodoxia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>H. bimacula</i> , Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 90 (1901). | New South Wales. |
| 2. <i>H. xiphosema</i> , Lower, ibidem, Vol. 25, p. 90 (1901). | New South Wales. |
| 3. <i>H. tetracentra</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 47 (1906). | W. Australia. |
| 4. <i>H. infesta</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 393 (1921). | Victoria. |

224. GENUS MACHETIS, MEYRICK

Machetis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 420 (1883). — Type: *M. aphrobola*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head densely scaled, sidetufts large, meeting, projecting somewhat over face; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ rather stout, minutely and unevenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with dense erect crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with very long hairs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with *Sphyrelata*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>M. aphrobola</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 331 (1883). | E. Australia, Tasmania. |
| Pl. 6, Fig. 120. | |
| 2. <i>M. plagiozona</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 114 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 3. <i>M. versatrix</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 171 (1914). | Victoria. |
| 4. <i>M. laticincta</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 115 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 5. <i>M. eudmeta</i> , Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 115 (1917). | Queensland. |

225. GENUS SPHYRELATA, MEYRICK

Sphyrelata, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 423 (1883). — Type: *S. amotella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ stout, serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute.

Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with dense posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4-1: 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — This and the preceding genus are probably derivatives from *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. melanoleuca*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 363 (1883). E. Australia.
microspiloplaca, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 106 (1894).
2. *S. amotella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1034 (1864). E. Australia.
indecorella, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 8, p. 362 (1863).
laetifica, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 116 (1917).
3. *S. indecorella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 764 (1864). New South Wales.
4. *S. hermaea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 172 (1914). S. E. Australia.
5. *S. escharias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 402 (1921). Victoria.
6. *S. nefanda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 171 (1914). E. Australia.
mesochra, Turner, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 41, p. 364 (1916).
7. *S. ochrophaca*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 361 (1883). E. Australia.

226. GENUS AMPHIPSEUSTIS, MEYRICK

Amphipseustis, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 102 (1921). — Type: *A. disputanda*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, basal joint moderate, rather stout, flattened, with strong pecten of oblique scales. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense loose rough hairscales beneath projecting at apex, terminal joint 2/3 of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Anterior tibiae thickened with loose rough hairscales. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 2-5 rather curved, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 9 and 10 from near 7, 11 remote, from before middle of cell, long and approaching 10 towards costa. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/5; 2 remote, 3 from well before angle, 4 and 5 stalked from angle, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A very abnormal form, of which the affinity is quite uncertain; it has some structural resemblances to *Erotis*, though the neuration of hindwings is against type; superficially it is extremely similar to *Cnemidolophus lavernellus*, but in structure so discordant that it seems impossible there can be any near relationship; the resemblance in this case might be mimetic.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. disputanda*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 103 (1921). Transvaal.

227. GENUS EROTIS, MEYRICK

Erotis, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 145 (1910). — Type: *E. phosphora*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head small, with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten of short scales. Labial palpi long, recurved, widely diverging, second joint reaching base of antennae, somewhat expanded towards apex with rather rough scales beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi

short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax rather swollen. Anterior tibiae dilated with rough scales; posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from about $5/6$, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 9 from near 7, 10 remote, from $2/3$ of cell, 11 from $1/3$. Hindwings $4/5$, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 4 absent, 5 somewhat approximated to 3, 6 and 7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — This is also a curious genus but is probably a modification of the *Diocosma* group. If it were assumed that vein 4 of the hindwings is absent through coincidence with 5 (though it is more probably coincident with 3), the neuration would approach that of the preceding genus.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian and African.

Larva unknown, but I suspect possibly a *Coccus*-feeder.

1. *E. phosphora*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 146 (1910) Ceylon.

— Pl. 5, Fig. 97.

2. *E. hesperanthes*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 102 (1921). Rhodesia.

228. GENUS EONYMPHA, MEYRICK

Eonympha, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 406 (1906). — Type: *E. erythrozona*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $3/4$, 3 from angle, 4 absent, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings $3/4$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1: 4 absent, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Probably related to the *Diocosma* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — Ceylon.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. erythrozona*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 407 (1906). Ceylon.

229. GENUS PARODAEA, MEYRICK

Parodaea, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 272 (1914). — Type: *P. scaripheuta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ serrulate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint long, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with dense scales roughly expanded towards apex above and forming a long dense apical tuft beneath, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from $3/4$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $2/3$, elongate-lanceolate, cilia 1 $1/4$; 2-4 equidistant, parallel, 4 from angle, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development from *Isocrila*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. scaripheuta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 272 (1914).

Nyasaland.

230. GENUS ISOCRITA, MEYRICK

Isocrita, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 372 (1909) — Type: *I. stolarcha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ serrulate, pubescent, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, widely divergent, second joint with appressed scales, somewhat spreading towards apex. terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings sometimes with slight scaletufts, with vein $1b$ very long-furcate, 2 from $4/5$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings $2/3$, ovate-lanceolate, cilia $1\ 1/2$; 2-7 nearly equidistant and parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a derivative of *Diocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *I. stolarcha*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 372 (1909).
2. *I. psalactis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 65 (1912).
3. *I. eremasta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 251 (1914).
4. *I. ithydoxa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 291 (1920).
5. *I. phlyctidopa*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 104 (1921).

Cape Colony.

Transvaal, Zululand.

Cape Colony.

Cape Colony.

Portuguese E. Africa.

231. GENUS PSEUDOPROTASIS, WALSINGHAM

Pseudoprotasis, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 44 (1897). — Type: *P. canariella*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennae in ♂ serrulate, simple. Labial palpi extremely long, straight, porrected, second joint with appressed scales, laterally compressed, terminal joint very short, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 10 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus of which the immediate relationship is uncertain.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. canariella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 45, pl. 2, f. 7 (1897). French Congo.

232. GENUS HEDNOPHORA, MEYRICK

Hednophora, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 232 (1911). — Type: *H. pyritis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue absent. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, rather broad, subconcave beneath, without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved,

ascending, second joint loosely scaled at apex, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue, anterior tibiae and tarsi short, thickened with scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with slight scaletufts on surface; 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 2: 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Thyestarcha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African

Larva unknown.

1. *H. pyritilis*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 233 (1911).

Transvaal.

233. GENUS THYESTARCHA, MEYRICK

Thyestarcha, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 64 (1912). — Type: *T. edax*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and basal joint of tarsi thickened with rough scales; posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 2 from 3/4, 3 from before angle, 4 from angle, 5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Diocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva parasitic (?); examples of *edax* have been bred from the dried body of the large boring beetle *Apate terebrans*.

1. *T. edax*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 65 (1912).

S. Africa.

2. *T. acrogypsa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 8 (1917).

Cape Colony.

234. GENUS BRIAROSTOMA, MEYRICK

Briarostoma, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 290 (1920). — Type: *B. pyrrhopsamma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, straight, porrected, second joint very long, expanded with long rough projecting scales above and beneath, terminal joint short, slender, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, pointed, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps a development of *Ceranthos*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *B. pyrrhopsamma*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 290 (1920).

Cape Colony.

235. GENUS CERANTHES, MEYRICK

Cerantes, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 33 (1918). — Type : *C. thiota*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, thickened with scales, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, rather widely diverging, second joint somewhat roughened with scales beneath, terminal joint half second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from 4/5, 3 and 4 approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from 1/3. Hindwings 2/3, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Diocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. thiota*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 33 (1918).

Zululand.

236. GENUS OCYPHRON, MEYRICK

Ocyphron, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 103 (1921). — Type : *O. oxyphylla*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint 2/3 of second, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1; 2 from rather near angle, 3 and 4 short-stalked from angle, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Perhaps a derivative of *Areocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. oxyphylla*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 103 (1921).

Rhodesia.

237. GENUS AREOCOSMA, MEYRICK

Areocosma, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 7 (1917). — Type : *A. orsobela*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ simple, basal joint very elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint hardly reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint half second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia over 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel; in ♂ with long dense subcostal hairpencil from base covered by forewings.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Diocosma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. orsobela*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 7 (1917).

Cape Colony.

238. GENUS *DIOCOSMA*, MEYRICK

Diocosma, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 352 (1909). — Type: *D. callichroa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple, basal joint very elongate, rather swollen, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with rough scales towards apex above, terminal joint nearly as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* very long-furcate, 2 from $5/6$, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from $1/3$. Hindwings elongate-ovate, more or less pointed, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 slightly approximated, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated at base, diverging; in ♂ with costal hair pencil from base.

Remarks. — This genus and the preceding group of genera associated with it are of somewhat dubious affinity, but perhaps derived from the *Hypercallia* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *D. molybdela*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 8 (1917).

Cape Colony.

2. *D. zarifa*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 103 (1921).

Cape Colony.

3. *D. tricycla*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 22, pl. 7, f. 7 (1909).

Transvaal.

4. *D. eotrocha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 33 (1918).

Natal.

5. *D. callichroa*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 353 (1909).

Cape Colony.

6. *D. ceramopsis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 5, p. 353 (1909).

Cape Colony.

7. *D. obliquistrigella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 258, pl. 12, f. 27 (1881).

Natal.

239. GENUS *BARANTOLA*, WALKER

Barantola, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 815 (1864). — Type: *B. pulcherrima*, Walker.

Magostolis, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 11, p. 1039 (1886). — Type: *B. pulcherrima*, Walker.

Periclita, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 29, p. 100 (1917). — Type: *B. panarista*, Turner.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae over 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint with moderate pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, smooth, slender, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-haired above and beneath. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 sometimes stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 9 and 10 connate or stalked, 11 from middle or near end of cell. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 slightly approximated.

Remarks. — This genus is obviously closely related to *Filinota*, and their wide geographical separation makes the connection at present inexplicable, but possibly other related forms may be discovered to elucidate it. The species of both are conspicuously ornamented with red, yellow, and white. The neural variation is specific only.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *B. pulcherrima*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 816 (1864). Queensland.
uranaula, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 11, p. 1040 (1886).
2. *B. panarista*, Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl. Vol. 29, p. 100 (1917). Queensland.

240. GENUS FILINOTA, BUSCK**Filinota**, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 206 (1911). — Type : *F. hermosella*, Busck.**Lupercalia**, Busck, Smithson. Miscell. Coll. Vol. 59 (4), p. 6 (1912). — Type : *F. ignita*, Busck.

Characters. — Head loosely haired on crown, face smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1 or over 1, in ♂ unevenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, stout, with or sometimes without pecten. Labial palpi very long, slender, smooth, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 rather remote, 3 and 4 sometimes stalked or coincident from angle or 4 and 5 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex (indefinite), 9 sometimes out of 7, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1 or sometimes in ♂ over 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 from angle, 4 absent, 5 somewhat approximated, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Collaterally related to *Carcina* as a development of the *Hypercallia* group. These now geographically scattered forms are possibly remnants of a branch formerly more extensive. The species of this genus all differ more or less in neurulation, but are very similar in general character and do not need separation.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central and South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *F. ignita*, Busck, Smithson. Miscell. Coll. Vol. 59 (4), p. 7 (1912). Panama.
2. *F. rhodographa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 209 (1915). Guiana, Brazil.
3. *F. regifica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 390 (1921). Brazil.
4. *F. hermosella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 207, pl. 8, f. 7 (1911). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 98.** Guiana.
5. *F. sphenoptera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 390 (1921). Brazil.
6. *F. gratiosa*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 140, f. 20 (1875). Venezuela, Brazil, Peru.
peruviella, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 40, p. 207, pl. 8, f. 9 (1911).
7. *F. dictyota*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 126, pl. 4, f. 16 (1912). Guatemala.
8. *F. lamprocosma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 553 (1916). Guiana.
9. *F. picticollis*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 127, pl. 4, f. 17 (1912). Panama.

241. GENUS ANCIPITA, BUSCK**Ancipita**, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 26 (1914). — Type : *A. atteria*, Busck.

Characters. — Antennae 1, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint very long, with appressed scales, slightly rough before apex, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 2-5 nearly equidistant, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex. Hindwings 1, ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which is probably correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. atteria*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 26 (1914).

Panama.

242. GENUS CARCINA, HÜBNER

Carcina, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 410 (1826). — Type : *C. quercana*, Fabricius.

Phibalocera, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 192 (1834). — Type : *C. quercana*, Fabricius.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ thick, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with appressed scales, rather thickened towards apex, terminal joint much shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 2 curved from rather near angle, 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 slightly approximated.

Remarks. — A development from *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European. This distinct genus, whose nearest allies are in South America, is perhaps a survival, as suggested above; or if it represents a straggler that made its way up through North America, no corresponding form remains there to indicate the passage. (Since this was written, the species has been found in British Columbia.)

Larva feeding in a web beneath leaves of trees.

Pupa in a cocoon in same position.

Foodplants *Cupuliferae*, *Rosaceae*.

1. *C. quercana*, Fabricius, Syst. Ent. p. 652 (1775).

C. & S. Europe, Asia Min.

fagana, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 128, pl. 1, f. 5 (1776).

cancellata, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 453, 454 (1822).

243. GENUS ENCHOCRATES, MEYRICK

Enchocrates, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 425, 442 (1883). — Type : *E. glaucopsis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts projecting between antennae; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3-3/4, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, second joint greatly exceeding base of antennae, straight, obliquely ascending, with dense rough projecting scales above and beneath, longest in middle above and towards apex beneath, terminal joint 1/4-1/3 of second, suberect, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from rather near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3-2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather curved, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. vesperascens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 390 (1921). S. Australia.
2. *E. picrophylla*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 10, p. 827 (1886). S. E. Australia.
soreutis, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 929 (1887).
3. *E. glaucopis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 7, p. 443 (1883). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 99.** S. E. Australia.
4. *E. phaedyntis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 12, p. 929 (1887). W. Australia.

244. GENUS THUDACA, WALKER

Thudaca, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 825 (1864). — Type: *T. obliquella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with dense tuft of long erect hairs on crown, face smooth, sometimes with deep cavity in ♂; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrate, very shortly ciliated. basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial papi long or rather long, somewhat curved, ascending, with appressed scales, second joint more or less long, in ♂ sometimes flatly compressed, terminal joint 1/2-1/3 of second, pointed, or in ♂ sometimes minute, aborted. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/3-1/2; 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — This curious genus, of which I was long in perceiving the affinity, can now be seen clearly to be a development of *Hypercallia*, with some collateral relationship or analogy to *Filinota*. The peculiar occipital tuft is an exaggeration of a tendency perceptible in *Hypercallia*. The extraordinary facial concavity of some of the males, removing most of the substance of the head, is unique in the family; of two closely allied species it may be present in the one and absent in the other. All the species have silvery-white markings.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian, especially West Australian, indicating that the genus is part of the older endemic fauna.

Larva elongate, feeding almost without web on leaves.

Pupa naked, standing erect on truncate abdomen, head produced into a sharp curved spine; this pupa is green, and exactly imitates in shape and colouring a leaf of *Leptospermum*.

Foodplant *Leptospermum* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *T. trabeata*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 17, p. 578 (1892). S. E. & W. Australia,
2. *T. stadiaula*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 578 (1892). W. Australia. [Tasmania.
3. *T. orthodroma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 577 (1892). W. Australia.
4. *T. cymatistis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 577 (1892). W. Australia.
5. *T. ophiosema*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 576 (1892). W. Australia.
6. *T. calliphrontis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 576 (1892). S. Australia.
7. *T. obliquella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 825 (1864). New South Wales.
8. *T. mimodora*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 17, p. 574 (1892). New South Wales.
9. *T. haplonota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 573 (1892). — **Pl. 5, Fig. 100.** W. Australia.
10. *T. crypsidesma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 572 (1892). S. E. Australia.
11. *T. campylota*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 572 (1892). W. Australia.
12. *T. heterastis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 571 (1892). W. Australia.
13. *T. circumdatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 30, p. 1012 (1864). New South Wales.

245. GENUS SCORPIOPSIS, TURNER

Scorpiopsis, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 132 (1894). — Type : *S. pyrobola*, Meyrick.

Cerycostola, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 163 (1902). — Type : *S. pyrobola*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts depressed, projecting over forehead; tongue developed. Antennae 1. basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint considerably shorter than second, rather thickened, acute, with median scale-projection posteriorly. Maxillary palpi short, drooping. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex (indefinite), 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/6; 2 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, 7 curved downwards towards middle.

Remarks. — A development of *Hypercallia*; it is coloured in red, yellow, and white.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva elongate, feeding within a rolled tube formed from part of a leaf.

Pupa naked, standing erect on truncate abdomen, shoulders prominent and angular, head with two pointed processes, colour dark green speckled with red.

Foodplant *Aegiceras* (*Myrsinaceae*).

1. *S. pyrobola*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 11, p. 1041 (1886). E. Australia.
superba, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 133 (1894).

246. GENUS HYPERCALLIA, STEPHENS

Hypercallia, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 194 (1834). — Type : *H. christiernana*, Linnaeus.

Coptotelia, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 24, p. 145 (1863). — Type : *H. fenestrella*, Zeller.

Gonionota, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 381 (1877). — Type : *H. notodontella*, Zeller.

Brachyplatea, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 383 (1877). — Type : *H. incensella*, Zeller.

Agriocoma, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 13, p. 384 (1877). — Type : *H. catenella*, Zeller.

Callistenoma, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 79 (1883). — Type : *H. ustimacula*, Zeller.

Hyphypena, Warren, ibidem, p. 231 (1889). — Type : *H. bipunctalis*, Warren.

Eumimographe, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 86 (1905). — Type : *H. cupreata*, Dognin.

Characters. — Head with dense loosely appressed hairs, more or less projecting in rough tuft over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5. in ♂ simple or shortly ciliated, often more strongly towards base, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, usually more or less expanded above and sometimes beneath towards apex, terminal joint much shorter, scaled, acute, with more or less apparent median scale-projection posteriorly, Maxillary palpi short, filiform, drooping. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or termen, 9 sometimes out of 7, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/6-1/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — An interesting genus, containing many striking forms; it is the principal member of a group of associates and derivatives representing a line of development from *Cryptotechia*. There is some diversity of structure specifically but the genus forms a natural aggregate of no excessive size, and there is no need to break it up. Some however of the following species which are unknown to me may be heterogeneous. Singular artificial-looking cuts or notches are found in the costa of forewings of certain species.

Geographical distribution of species. — Characteristic of South and Central America, but stragglers occur in South Africa, India, and Europe.

Larva (only the European species known) feeding in spun shoots.

Foodplant *Polygala*.

1. *H. longimaculata*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 87 (1905). Ecuador.
2. *H. cupreata*, Dognin, ibidem, Vol. 49, p. 87 (1905). Ecuador.
3. *H. cyanaspis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 23 (1909). — **Pl. 6,** Peru.
Fig. 102.
4. *H. saulopsis*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 28 (1909). Bolivia. Peru.
5. *H. ustimacula*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 440, pl. 12, Chile.
f. 10 (1875).
Zelleri, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 80, pl. 11, f. 8 (1883).
6. *H. incisa*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 27 (1909). Bolivia.
7. *H. phocodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 27 (1909). Peru.
8. *H. teganitis*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 26 (1909). Peru.
9. *H. notodontella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 381, pl. 5, f. 132 (1877). Colombia.
10. *H. amphicrena*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 703 (1912). Colombia.
11. *H. orthochaeta*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 178 (1913). Peru.
12. *H. convexicostata*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 274 (1877). Brazil.
13. *H. achatina*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 10, p. 147, pl. 1, f. 2 (1855). Colombia.
14. *H. acrocossa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 702 (1912). Colombia.
15. *H. cnephaea*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 129, Panama.
pl. 4, f. 26 (1912).
16. *H. hydrogramma*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 702 (1912). Colombia.
17. *H. isophylla*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 25 (1909). Peru, Paraguay.
18. *H. crocatella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 380, pl. 5, f. 131 (1877). Colombia.
19. *H. lecithitis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 703 (1912). Argentina.
20. *H. cristata* Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 129 (1912). Panama.
21. *H. rhacina*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 130, pl. 4, f. 29 (1912). Guatemala.
22. *H. melobaphes*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 129, pl. 4, f. 27 (1912). C. & S. America.
23. *H. habristis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 189 (1914). Guiana, Peru.
24. *H. pialea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 389 (1921). Brazil.
25. *H. anisodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 552 (1916). Guiana, Brazil.
26. *H. isodryas*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 389 (1921). Brazil.
27. *H. praeclivis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 389 (1921). Peru.
28. *H. constellata*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 701 (1912). Colombia.
29. *H. ioleuca*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 703 (1912). Argentina.
30. *H. uberrima*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 190 (1914). Peru.
31. *H. mitis*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 190 (1914). Peru.
32. *H. gnorisma*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 133, C. America.
pl. 4, f. 25 (1912).
33. *H. persistis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 191 (1914). Peru.
34. *H. satrapis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 191 (1914). Colombia.
35. *H. confinella*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 138, f. 56 (1875). Colombia.
36. *H. miniata*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 88 (1905). Ecuador.

37. *H. pyrarcha*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 144 (1910). Assam.
 38. *H. psittacopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 701 (1912). Colombia.
 39. *H. militaris*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 191 (1914). Colombia.
 40. *H. oligarcha*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 178 (1913). Peru.
 41. *H. incalescens*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 192 (1914). Colombia.
 42. *H. vexillata*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 179 (1913). Peru.
 43. *H. incensella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 383 (1877). Peru.
 44. *H. millopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 700 (1912)— **Pl. 6**, Colombia.
Fig. 101.
 45. *H. catenella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 384, pl. 5, f. 133 (1877). Peru.
 46. *H. syntoma*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 131, Panama.
 pl. 4, f. 21 (1912).
 47. *H. phlebodes*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 130, pl. 4, f. 28 (1912). Guatemala.
 48. *H. dryodesma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 552 (1916). Guiana.
 49. *H. luridella*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 438, pl. 12, Chile.
 f. 8 (1875).
 50. *H. fasciatipedella*, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 437, pl. 12, f. 7 (1875). Chile.
 51. *H. ochracea*, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 436, pl. 12, f. 6 (1875). Chile.
 52. *H. luteola*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 138, f. 26, 27 (1875). Brazil.
 53. *H. comastis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 25 (1909). Peru.
 54. *H. obliquistriga*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 89 (1905). Ecuador.
 55. *H. byrsocyma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 388 (1921). Brazil.
 56. *H. bipunctalis*, Warren, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 232 (1889). Brazil.
 57. *H. mimulina*, Butler, ibidem, p. 83, pl. 11, f. 9 (1883). Chile.
 araucana, Calvert, Nuev. Lep. Chil. p. 21 (1893).
 58. *H. cyathopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 179 (1913). Colombia.
 59. *H. fenestrella*, Zeller, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 24, p. 145, pl. 2, f. 7 (1863). C. America, Colombia.
 60. *H. nigriplaga*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 48, p. 134 (1904). Colombia, Ecuador.
 61. *H. colpodes*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 131, Panama.
 pl. 4, f. 20 (1912).
 62. *H. prominula*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 180 (1913). Colombia.
 63. *H. calidaria*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 388 (1921). Brazil.
 64. *H. argyropha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 192 (1914). Peru.
 65. *H. chaldaica*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 181 (1913). Argentina.
 66. *H. thyridopa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 701 (1912). Chile.
 fenestrella, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 24, p. 439, pl. 12, f. 9
 (1875) (*praeoce*).
 67. *H. montana*, Calvert, Nuev. Lep. Chil. p. 21, pl. 1, f. 4 (1893). Chile.
 68. *H. chionopsis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 553 (1916). Guiana.
 69. *H. christiannana*, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (12), Vol. 1, p. 877 (1767). Europe, C. Asia.
 ? *citrinalis*, Scopoli, Ent. Carn. no. 611 (1763).
 70. *H. subreticulata*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 269, pl. 13, f. 40 Natal, Cape Colony.
 (1881).
 71. *H. arista*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 135, Mexico.
 pl. 4, f. 30 (1912).
 72. *H. alexandra*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 26 (1909). Peru.

247. GENUS PROTONOSTOMA, MEYRICK

Protonostoma, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 167 (1910).— Type: *P. aethopa*, Meyr.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved.

second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi short, distinct, filiform, porrected. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or termen (indefinite), 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with early forms of *Hypercallia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. aethopa*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 167 (1910). Assam.

248. GENUS TRYCHERODES, MEYRICK

Trycherodes, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 252 (1914). — Type : *T. albifrons*, Walsingham.

Teratomorpha, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 127 (1912) (praeocc.). — Type : *T. albifrons*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, recurved, slender, second joint loosely scaled, not nearly reaching base of antennae, terminal joint shorter, acute. Maxillary palpi very short. Posterior tibiae loosely haired. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, costa somewhat excavated; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Seemingly correlated here.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

Pupa in a flat semitransparent cocoon.

1. *T. albifrons*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 127, C. America.
p. 4, f. 18 (1912).
2. *T. producta*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 128, pl. 4, f. 19 (1912). Guatémala.
3. *T. chilibrella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 31 (1914). Panama.

249. GENUS OCTASPHALES, MEYRICK

Octasphales, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 283 (1886). — Type : *O. charitopa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts spreading, projecting over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 approximated or 2 and 3 sometimes stalked, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Peritorneuta*, to which it is closely similar.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian and Papuan.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>O. eubrocha</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 120 (1917). | Queensland. |
| 2. <i>O. chorderes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 161 (1902). | Queensland. |
| 3. <i>O. technicopa</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 316 (1920). | Queensland. |
| 4. <i>O. charitopa</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 284 (1886). | New Guinea. |
| 5. <i>O. stellifera</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 225 (1914). | New Guinea. |

250. GENUS PERITORNEUTA, TURNER**Peritorneuta**, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 24, p. 13 (1900). — Type: *P. circulatella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts spreading, projecting over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate or elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, moderate or rather thick, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2-5 approximated, 7-8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/4 - 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently correlated with *Nymphostola*.**Geographical distribution of species.** — Australian.

Larva unknown.

Pupa naked, sitting erect on truncate abdomen, very stout, pale ochreous reticulated with crimson, with two long prominences on head and two projections on each wingcase.

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| 1. <i>P. bacchata</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 225 (1914). | N. Queensland. |
| 2. <i>P. minans</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 391 (1921). | Queensland. |
| 3. <i>P. stigmatias</i> , Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 24, p. 14 (1900) | Queensland. |
| 4. <i>P. thyellia</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 162 (1902). | Queensland. |
| 5. <i>P. rhodophanes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 162 (1902). | W. Australia. |
| 6. <i>P. circulatella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 767 (1864). | Queensland. |

Pl. 6, Fig. 103.

251. GENUS NYMPHOSTOLA, MEYRICK

Nymphostola, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424, 491 (1883). — Type : *N. galactina*, Felder.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts large, dilated posteriorly, in ♂ with expansible hairpencil beneath eye; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ stout, very shortly ciliated, basal joint rather stout, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, rather loosely scaled, with short triangular projecting tuft towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rather short rough hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/6; 3 and 4 connate, 5 bent and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Proteodes*, correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva probably feeding between spun leaves.

Pupa green, naked, erect (?).

Foodplant *Myrtus* (*Myrtaceae*).

1. *N. galactina*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 140, f. 34 (1875). New Zealand.

252. GENUS PROTEODES, MEYRICK

Proteodes, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 424, 492 (1883). — Type: *P. carnifex*, Butler.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, rather rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, slightly roughened anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rather short rough hairs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia $1/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 bent and approximated to 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Mimozela*.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva feeding in a slight web amongst leaves.

Pupa stout, in a slight cocoon.

Foodplant *Fagus* (*Cupuliferae*).

1. *P. carnifex*, Butler, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 406 (1877). New Zealand.
rufosparsa, Butler, ibidem, p. 406 (1877).
2. *P. profunda*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 236 (1905). New Zealand.

253. GENUS NEOSIGALA, TURNER

Neosigala, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 118 (1917). — Type: *N. ceroplasta*, Turner.

Characters. — Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint about twice first, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint about half second, rather stout, acute. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen just below apex. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or short stalked, 5 bent and approximated to 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, said to be allied to *Mimozela*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *N. ceroplasta*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 118 (1917). Queensland.

254. GENUS MIMOZELA, MEYRICK

Mimozela, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 225 (1914). — Type: *M. rhoditis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $5/6$, in ♂ somewhat stout, simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, drooping, thickened with somewhat rough scales towards apex. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia $1/4$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 curved and rather approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably derived from *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. rhoditis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 226 (1914).

N. Queensland.

255. GENUS PLOCAMOSARIS, MEYRICK

Plocamosaris, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 706 (1912). — Type: *P. pandora*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ slender, serrulate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint long, laterally compressed, expanded beneath with dense rough scales and above with long rough projecting hairs, terminal joint half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 from $5/6$. 3 absent, 4 from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $2/5$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 absent, transverse vein outwardly oblique to 6, 6 and 7 remote, divergent, with a groove between them extending into cell.

Remarks. — This genus has undergone considerable modification, and its immediate affinity is at present uncertain.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. pandora*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 706 (1912).

Brazil.

256. GENUS TONICA, WALKER

Tonica, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 788 (1864). — Type: *T. teratella*, Walker.

Binsitta, Walker, ibidem, p. 832 (1864). — Type: *T. niviferana*, Walker.

Teratomorpha, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 20, p. 20 (1896). — Type: *T. effractella*, Snellen.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae $1/2$, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten, sometimes with tuft of scales at base. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint greatly exceeding base of antennae, more or less clothed with projecting scales above, beneath with dense brush of long rough projecting scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute, with strong median scale-projection posteriorly, sometimes also anteriorly. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax

with double posterior crest. Tarsi short, stout, posterior tibiae with dense long hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 from rather near angle, 4 and 5 sometimes connate, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Psorosticha*. These are curious insects, some of them large or even gigantic (*Barrowi* exceeds three inches in expanse); some imitate birds' droppings, others bark.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan and Australian.

Larva boring in shoots of trees and bamboo (?).

Pupa (4 species known) naked, erect or suberect on truncate abdomen, sometimes imitating the head of a snake.

Foodplants *Bombax*, *Bambusa* (?).

1. *T. Barrowi*, Bingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 177, pl. 13 (1907). Burma.
2. *T. niviferana*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 832 (1864). — India, Ceylon.

Pl. 6, Fig. 104.

3. *T. effractella*, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 22, p. 11, pl. 7, f. 17-25 (1879). Queensland.
- coeliota*, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia. Vol. 20, p. 20 (1896).
4. *T. teratella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 788 (1864) [*terasella*]. India, Borneo.
5. *T. nigricostella*, Snellen, Tijdschr. v. Ent. Vol. 44, p. 80, pl. 6, f. 3 (1901). Sumatra.
6. *T. malthacodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 226 (1914). New Guinea.
7. *T. senescens*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 456 (1910). New Guinea.

257. GENUS AEOLERNIS, MEYRICK

Aeolernis, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 269 (1914). — Type: *Ae. theatrica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales rough anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, with median scale-projection posteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, parallel to 3, 7 and 8 short-stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from somewhat before middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Tonica*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *Ae. theatrica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 270 (1914). Nyasaland.

258. GENUS PSOROSTICHA, LOWER

Psorosticha, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 91 (1901). — Type: *P. zizyphi*, Stainton.

Syllochitis, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 462 (1910). — Type: *P. petraea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts roughly spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, with pecten.

Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, much thickened with dense scales, more or less rough and partially furrowed beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, thickened with scales forming more or less developed rough posterior projection on lower half, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with double posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough scales above. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa or apex (indefinite), 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Depressaria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan, one species extending to Australia but doubtless artificially introduced with its foodplants.

Larva rolling leaves.

Pupa in a cocoon.

Foodplants *Citrus* (*Rutaceae*); the attribution of *zizyphi* to *Zizyphus* seems to be erroneous.

1. *P. petraea*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 462 (1910). Ceylon.
 2. *P. zizyphi*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 5, p. 115 (1859). India, Ceylon, Java, Philippines, New Guinea, N. Queensland.
- angusta*, Walsingham, Moore Lep. Ceyl. Vol. 3, p. 508, pl. 209, f. 5 (1886).
- acrolopha*, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 25, p. 92 (1901).

259. GENUS EXAERETIA, STAINTON

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ pubescent, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, somewhat rough and furrowed beneath, terminal joint much shorter, acute, in ♀ thickened with loose scales towards base. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with erect posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5 rather curved and approximated to 4 at base, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Depressaria*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European.

Larva feeding within stems and roots.

Pupa in same position.

Foodplant *Artemisia* (*Compositae*).

1. *E. allisella*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 5, p. 152, pl. 17, f. 1 (1849). N. & C. Europe.

260. GENUS DEPRESSARIA, HAWORTH

Depressaria, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 505 (1812). — Type : *D. heracliana*, De Geer.

Agonopterix, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 410 (1826). — Type : *D. ocellana*, Fabricius.

Epeleustia, Hübner, ibidem, p. 410 (1826). — Type : *D. hypericella*, Treitschke.

Pinaris, Hübner, ibidem, p. 411 (1826). — Type : *D. arenella*, Schiffermiller.

Tichonia, Hübner, ibidem, p. 412 (1826). — Type : *D. atomella*, Schiffermiller.

Haemylis, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9, p. 235 (1832). — Type : *D. assimilella*, Treitschke.

Siganorosis, Wallengren, Ent. Tidskr. Vol. 2, p. 94 (1881). — Type : *D. heracliana*, De Geer.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior or inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple (in *hepatariella* moderately ciliated), basal joint elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, with dense rough projecting scales and furrowed beneath or seldom tufted, terminal joint shorter than or rarely as long as second, moderate, sometimes loosely scaled or thickened, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax sometimes crested. Abdomen more or less flattened. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings sometimes with slight tufts of scales, 1 δ furcate, 2 and 3 stalked or separate, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa or apex (indefinite), 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, tornus more or less expanded, cilia about $1/2$; 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked, 5 curved, more or less approximated to 4 or sometimes connate, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development from *Cryptolechia*, of which certain Indian species (*coa* and *costimaculella*) closely approach superficially what is probably the primitive form of *Depressaria*, but are clearly separable by the palpi. The two sections into which the species are grouped are natural and structurally definable, and are therefore regarded by some as distinct genera, but they also constitute a single natural and coherent whole, and it is more useful and convenient to regard them as such. They form collateral lines of development, and whilst theoretically it might be supposed that the species with veins 2 and 3 of the forewings remote are more primitive than those with the same veins stalked, yet closer study of the species and their geographical distribution rather indicates that the former constitute a later development. The species are frequently very similar and require careful investigation; they are commonly retired in habit, and often difficult to obtain except by breeding from the larva. It is a general (but not universal) rule for the moths to hibernate in the perfect state, an unusual habit which is not displayed in any other genus of *Lepidoptera* on the same scale; and their flattened or depressed form is connected with their fondness for seeking winter shelter in thatch and similar situations.

Geographical distribution of species. — Summarised as follows: Palaearctic only, 161; common to Europe and North America, 4; North America only, 55; Central and South America, 6; Africa (south of the Sahara), 15; Himalayas, 2; China, 1; Japan, 2; total, 246. From the Indo-Malayan, Australian, and New Zealand regions the genus is entirely absent. The only place where the genus is found in conjunction with forms of *Cryptolechia* from which it might have been derived is Central Asia, which I infer to be its home; and its origin in time must have been whilst the Indian peninsula was separated from it by the sea. The main development of the genus has been round the Mediterranean, where indeed the formation of species seems to be now going on; thence the genus (which is well adapted to cool regions through its habit of hibernation) has spread by the north to North America and so down the mountain chain to South America (where the species are characteristic of the Andes, occurring up to over 12,000 feet of elevation), and also from Asia southwards by the Rift Valley to the African region, where the species are of early type.

Larva feeding amongst spun leaves, flowers, or seeds.

Pupa in a slight cocoon in similar position or elsewhere.

Foodplants showing strongly marked preferences, viz. (number of species known attached to each order) *Umbelliferae* 57, *Compositae* 28, *Leguminosae* 9, *Rutaceae* 7, *Guttiferae* 3, *Betulaceae* 3, *Salicaceae* 2, *Rosaceae* 1, *Labiatae* 1, *Lythraceae* 1. The *Umbelliferae* are not usually favourites, and no other large genus shows the same attachment to them.

Section A

Second joint of labial palpi tufted; vein 2 of forewings widely remote.

1. *D. dictamnella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 10 (3), p. 181 (1835).

E. C. Europe.

albicostella, Krone, Jahrb. Ent. Ver. Wien, Vol. 21, p. 39 (1911).

2. *D. hystricella*, Möschler, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 4, p. 275 (1860). S. Russia.
 3. ? *D. radiata*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 302 (1880). Asia Minor.

Section B

Second joint of labial palpi without tuft; vein 2 of forewings remote from 3.

4. *D. barberella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 24, p. 747 (1902). Arizona.
 5. *D. libanotidella*, Schläger, Ber. Lep. Tauschver. Jena, p. 44 (1849). C. Europe.
 laserpitii, Nickerl, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 8, p. 1 (1864)
 6. *D. fuscicostella*, Christoph, Mém. Léop. Romanoff, Vol. 3, p. 119, pl. 5, f. 12 Turkestan.
 (1887).
 7. *D. caucasica*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 12, p. 293, pl. 8, f. 66 Armenia.
 (1877).
 8. *D. altaica*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 9, p. 309 (1854). Altai Mountains.
 9. *D. Zelleri*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 15, p. 300 (1880). Asia Minor.
 10. *D. velox*, Staudinger, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 20, p. 237 (1859). S. Europe.
 11. *D. discipunctella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 128, f. 446 C. Europe, W. C. Asia.
 (1854).
 pastinacella, Stainton, Ins. Brit. Tin. p. 99 (1854).
 helladicella, Rebel, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. Vol. 50, p. 311 (1906)
 12. *D. gallicella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 127 (1908). France.
 13. *D. veneficella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 842 (1847). S. Europe, Asia Minor,
 14. *D. assalella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 343 (1915). Algeria. [N. Africa.
 15. *D. nervosa*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 506 (1812). Europe, N. Africa,
 ? *apiella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 94 (1801) Canary Islands, Oregon.
 daucella, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur., Vol. 9 (1), p. 247 (1832).
 16. *D. subnervosa*, Oberthur, Etud. Ent. Vol. 12, p. 42, pl. 6, f. 27 (1888). Algeria.
 17. *D. cuprinella*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 43, p. 214 (1907). Spain, Morocco.
 18. *D. chlorothorax*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 392 (1921). Palestine.
 19. *D. marcella*, Rebel, Cat. Lep. Palaearct. Fauna, Vol. 2, p. 174 (1901). S.E. Europe, Asia Minor.
 20. *D. amblyopa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 392 (1921). Asia Minor, Palestine.
 21. *D. millefoliella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 187 (1908). France.
 22. *D. artemisiae*, Nickerl, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 6, p. 4 (1862). E. C. Europe.
 ? *sordidatella*, Tengström, Not. Sällsk. Faun. Fenn. Förh. Helsingfors, Vol. 1,
 p. 124 (1847).
 23. *D. tenerifae*, Walsingham, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 958, pl. 52, f. 9 (1907). Canary Islands.
 24. *D. campestrella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 18, p. 104 (1896). Pyrenees.
 25. *D. eryngiella*, Millière, Ann. Soc. Sc. Nat. Cannes, p. 7, pl. 8, f. 8, 9 (1880). France.
 26. *D. absynthiella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Corr. Zool. Ver. Regensburg, Vol. 19,
 p. 115 (1865). C. Europe.
 ? *anchusella*, Nowicki, Enum. Lep. Hal. p. 254 (1860).
 absinthivora, Frey, Lep. Schweiz. p. 355 (1880).
 27. *D. chaerophylli*, Zeller, Isis, p. 136 (1839). N. & C. Europe, Asia
 ravissimella, Krulikowski, Rev. Ent. Russe, Vol. 7, p. 23 (1907). Minor.
 28. *D. corticinella*, Zeller, Linnaea Entom. Vol. 9, p. 328 (1854). Asia Minor.
 29. *D. weirella*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 5, p. 165, pl. 17, f. 5 (1849). C. & S. Europe.
 30. *D. bupleurella*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutsch. Vol. 3, p. 171 (1870). W. C. Europe.
 31. *D. rutilcola*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 10, p. 52, pl. 1, f. 12 (1873). W. C. Asia, N. Africa
 32. *D. jugurthella*, Lucas, Explor. Algér. Vol. 3, p. 411, pl. 4, f. 10 (1848). Algeria.
 33. *D. cervicella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 130, f. 431, 432 (1854). S. E. Europe.
 34. *D. nomia*, Butler, Ill. Typ. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 82, pl. 60, f. 13 (1879). Japan.
 35. *D. heracliiana*, De Geer, Mém. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 407 (1771). Europe, Canada,
 pastinacella, Bruand, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 129, pl. 6, f. 1 (1844) E. United S
 ontariella, Bethune, Canad. Ent. Vol. 2, p. 19 (1870).
 36. *D. juliella*, Busck, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., p. 91 (1908). New Mexico.

37. *D. alienella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 27, p. 765 (1904). California.
 38. *D. emeritella*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 5, p. 167 (1849). England, Germany.
 39. *D. tortuosella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 186 (1908). S. France.
 40. *D. Hofmanni*, Stainton, Nat. Hist. Tin. Vol. 6, p. 176, pl. 5, f. 2 (1861). C. Europe, Asia Minor.
 41. *D. Berchmanni*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 179 (1870). Switzerland.
 42. *D. pulcherrimella*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 5, p. 164, pl. 17, f. 8 (1848). C. Europe.
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 48. *D. silesiaca*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 184 (1870). Silesia.
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 52. *D. badiella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 92 (1801). Europe, C. Asia.
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 55. *D. Reichlini*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3, p. 173 (1870). Bavaria.
 56. *D. pimpinellae*, Zeller, Isis, p. 195 (1839). N. & C. Europe.
 57. *D. halophilella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 60 (1908). S. France.
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 59. *D. deverrella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 342 (1915). Algeria.
 60. *D. depressella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 407 (1816). Europe, Asia Minor,
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 61. *D. taciturna*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 166 (1910). Himalaya
 62. *D. tenebricosa*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 9, p. 324 (1854). S. E. Europe, Asia Minor,
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 64. *D. Pentheri*, Rebel, Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien, Vol. 19, p. 360, pl. 5, f. 26 (1904). S. E. Europe.
 65. *D. olerella*, Zeller, Linnaea Ent. Vol. 9, p. 337 (1854). N. & C. Europe.
 66. *D. albipunctella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 149 (1801). C. & S. Europe.
 67. *D. duplicatella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 343 (1915). Algeria.
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 69. *D. togata*, Walsingham, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 254 (1889). California, Oregon.
 70. *D. ultimella*, Stainton, Ins. Brit. Tin. p. 98 (1854). N. & C. Europe.
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 75. *D. moranella*, Chrétien, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 277 (1907). Algeria.
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Section C

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79. *D. rutana*, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Vol. 3 (2), p. 286 (1794). S. Europe.
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80. *D. dryadoxena*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 315 (1920). British Columbia.
81. *D. comitella*, Lederer, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 232, pl. 5, f. 5 (1885). Asia Minor, Syria.
82. *D. costosa*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 508 (1812). Europe.
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83. *D. genistella*, Walsingham, Ent. M. Mag. Vol. 39, p. 266 (1903). Spain.
84. *D. encentra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 252 (1914). Japan.
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86. *D. umbellana*, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 197 (1834). W. C. & S. W. Europe.
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95. *D. squamosa*, Mann, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 8, p. 185, pl. 4, f. 13 (1864). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
96. *D. imbutella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 22, p. 313 (1888). Armenia.
97. *D. autocnista*, Meyrick, Entomologist, Vol. 54, p. 76 (1921). S. France, Sicily.
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98. *D. assimilella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (1), p. 259 (1832). C. & S. E. Europe.
99. *D. conciliatella*, Rebel, Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien, Vol. 7, p. 272, pl. 17, f. 14 (1892). Canary Islands, Madeira, Sicily.
100. *D. atomella*, Schiffermiller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 137 (1776). C. & S. Europe, Asia Minor, Syria, N. Africa.
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103. *D. stigmella*, Moore, Sec. Yark. Miss. Lep. p. 17 (1879). E. Turkestan.
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 110. *D. petasitis*, Standfuss, Zeitschr. Ent. Breslau, p. 59 (1851). Alps, Silesia.
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 113. *D. terinella*, Barnes, Contr. Lep. N. Amer. Vol. 4, p. 232, pl. 28, f. 15 (1920). Colorado.
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 126. *D. irrorata*, Staudinger, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 7, p. 241, pl. 3, f. 7 (1870). S. Europe, Syria.
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 132. *D. zephyrella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 414, 415 (1816). C. Europe, Asia Minor.
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 136. *D. ligusticella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 126 (1908). S. France.
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 138. *D. chironiella*, Constant, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 392, pl. 11, f. 4 (1893). S. France.
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 140. *D. crassiventrella*, Rebel, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 41, p. 627 (1891). Dalmatia.
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 143. *D. thapsiella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 838 (1847). S. Europe, Asia Minor,
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 144. *D. amanthicella*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3 (1), p. 157 (1870). S. E. Europe, W. C. Asia.
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148. *D. multiplicella*, Erschoff, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 12, p. 344 (1877). E. Siberia.
 149. *D. rubricella*, Millière, Cat. Lép. Alp. Marit. p. 323 (1875). S. France.
 150. *D. lutosella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 122, f. 438 (1854). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
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 152. *D. xyleuta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 115 (1913). Asia Minor, Palestine.
 153. *D. pteleae*, Barnes, Contr. Lep. N. Amer. Vol. 4, p. 231, pl. 28, f. 13 (1920). Illinois.
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 155. *D. furvella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (1), p. 239 (1832). E.C. & S. E. Europe, Asia
 156. *D. ferulae*, Zeller, Isis, p. 840 (1847). S. Europe. [Minor.
 157. *D. vendettella*, Chrétien, Le Naturaliste, Vol. 30, p. 259 (1908). Corsica.
 158. *D. epicachritis*, Ragonot, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 106 (1895). Syria.
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 162. *D. putridella*, Schiffermiller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 138 (1776). C. Europe.
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 168. *D. cnicella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (1), p. 237 (1832). C. & S. Europe, Asia
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 174. *D. astrantiae*, Heinemann, Schmett. Deutschl. Vol. 3 (1), p. 165 (1870). C. Europe.
 175. *D. isabellina*, Klemensiewicz, Spraw. Kom. Fizyogr. Krakau, Vol. 33, p. 173 (1898). Galicia.
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 178. *D. rotundella*, Douglas, The Zoologist, p. 1270, f. 8 (1846). C. & S. Europe, Asia
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 179. *D. despoliatella*, Erschoff, Lep. Turk. Fedtsch. p. 101, pl. 6, f. 113 (1874). Turkestan
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 181. *D. sarracenella*, Rössler, Verz. Schmett. Nassau, p. 233 (1866). Germany.
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 183. *D. cotoneastri*, Nickerl, Wien. Ent. Monatsschr. Vol. 8, p. 2, pl. 5, f. 6 (1864). Switzerland.
 184. *D. capreolella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 196 (1839). N. & C. Europe,
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185. *D. clemensella*, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 8, p. 173 (1876). E. United States.
 186. *D. rosiciliella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 27, p. 763 (1904). California.
 187. *D. latipalpella*, Barnes, Contr. Lep. N. Amer. Vol. 4, p. 233 (1920). Texas.
 188. *D. ciliella*, Stainton, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 5, p. 161, pl. 17, f. 7 (1849). N. & C. Europe.
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 189. *D. applanata*, Fabricius, Gen. Ins. p. 294 (1777). Europe, Madeira,
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 190. *D. purpurea*, Haworth, Lep. Brit. p. 511 (1812). C. & S. Europe,
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 191. *D. Perezi*, Walsingham, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 957, pl. 52, f. 8 (1907). Canary Islands, Madeira.
 192. *D. niviferella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 9, p. 20, pl. 1, f. 17 (1872). S. Russia.
 193. *D. alstroemeriana*, Clerck, Icon. Ins. pl. 10, f. 1 (1759). Europe, Siberia.
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 characterella, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (1), p. 254 (1832).
 197. *D. yeatiana*, Fabricius, Spec. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 286 (1781). C. & S. Europe,
 ventosella, Reutti, Lep. Fauna Baden, p. 186 (1853). N. Africa, Canary
 atricornella, Mann, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 564 (1855). Islands.
 198. *D. sciadopha*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 315 (1920). British Columbia.
 199. *D. klamathiana*, Walsingham, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 314, pl. 36, f. 4 (1881). California.
 200. *D. ciniflonella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 280 (1846). N. Europe, Canada.
 201. *D. lythrella*, Walsingham, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 257 (1889). Illinois.
 202. *D. impurella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 10 (3), p. 178 (1835). C. Europe.
 203. *D. rubristricta*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, Guatémala.
 p. 136, pl. 4, f. 31 (1912).
 204. *D. testifica*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 316 (1920). Virginia.
 hyperella (i. q. *hypericella*), Ely, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 12, p. 68 (1910).
 (praeocc.).
 205. *D. curvilineella*, Beutenmüller, Ent. Amer. Philad. Vol. 5, p. 10 (1889). Canada, New York.
 206. *D. pulvipennella*, Clemens, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. Vol. 2, p. 421 (1864). E. United States.
 eupatoriella, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 4, p. 82 (1878).
 solidaginis, Walsingham, Insect. Life, Vol. 1, p. 255 (1889).
 207. *D. muricolorella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 24, p. 741 (1902). Colorado.
 208. *D. thoracifasciella*, Chambers, Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 246 (1875). California.
 209. *D. fernaldella*, Walsingham, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 256 (1889). E. United States,
 walsinghamella, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 24, p. 739 (1902). Canada.
 210. *D. nigrinotella*, Busck, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 9, p. 88 (1908). Illinois, Ohio.
 211. *D. sanguinella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 24, p. 738 (1902). Arizona.
 212. *D. fulva*, Walsingham, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 175 (1882). United States.
 213. *D. lecontella*, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia, p. 174 (1860). New York, Pennsylvania.
 214. *D. robinella*, Packard, Guide Stud. Ins. p. 349, pl. 8, f. 14 (1869). S. E. United States.
 hilarella, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 234 (1873).
 215. *D. psoraliella*, Walsingham, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 317, pl. 36, f. 7 (1881). California, Ontario.
 216. *D. nubiferella*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 316, pl. 36, f. 6 (1881). California.
 217. *D. hypericella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 441 (1816). Europe.
 liturella, Hübner, ibidem, f. 83 (1801) (praeocc.).

218. *D. conterminella*, Zeller, Isis, p. 196 (1839). C. Europe.
 219. *D. gelidella*, Busck, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. Vol. 9, p. 90 (1908). Manitoba.
 220. *D. mesosceptria*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 210 (1915). Peru.
 221. *D. lusciosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 211 (1915). Peru.
 222. *D. Baleni*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 253 (1877). Colombia.
 223. *D. significa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 210 (1915). Ecuador.
 224. *D. nebulosa*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 237 (1873). N. E. United States,
 225. *D. scabella*, Zeller, ibidem, Vol. 23, p. 236 (1873). Ohio. [Ontario.
 226. *D. plummerella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 199 (1908). Maryland, Ohio.
 227. *D. umbraticostella*, Walsingham, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 318, pl. 36, California, Colorado.
 f. 8 (1881).
 228. *D. thoracinigrella*, Chambers, Cincinnati Quart. Journ. Sc. Vol. 2, p. 246 California.
 (1875).
 229. *D. gracilis*, Walsingham, Insect Life, Vol. 1, p. 257 (1889). Texas, Colorado.
 230. ? *D. Edmondsi*, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 76 (1883). Chile.
 231. *D. crypsicosma*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 287 (1920). Cape Colony.
 232. *D. clausulata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 74 (1912). Cape Colony.
 233. *D. dryocrates*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 100 (1921). Natal.
 234. *D. grammatopa*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 287 (1920). Cape Colony.
 235. *D. neoxesta*, Meyrick, Ann. Trans. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 31 (1918). Transvaal.
 236. *D. rhodocelis*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 288 (1920). Cape Colony.
 237. *D. homogenes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 288 (1920). Cape Colony.
 238. *D. panurga*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 289 (1920). Cape Colony.
 239. *D. prospicua*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 10, p. 249 (1914). Cape Colony.
 240. *D. lepidella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 9, p. 19, pl. 1, f. 16 (1872). S. Russia.
 241. *D. culcitella*, Herrich-Schäffer, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 5, p. 127, f. 435 E. C. Europe.
 (1854).
 242. *D. compacta*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 249 (1914). Cape Colony.
 243. *D. orthobathra*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 31 (1918). Natal.
 244. *D. melanarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 316 (1913). Transvaal.
 245. *D. inornatella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 113, pl. 5, f. 51 (1891). Gambia.
 246. *D. trimenella*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 251, pl. 11, f. 19 (1881). S. Africa.

261. GENUS HAMADERA, BUSCK

Hamadera, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 22 (1914). — Type: *H. aurea*, Busck.

Characters. — Head smooth. Antennae over 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi very long, slender, smooth, recurved, terminal joint much longer than second, acute. Posterior tibiae nearly smooth. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 connate from angle, 6 to apex, 7 absent, 9 and 10 near 8, 11 from before middle, 12 in ♂ curved downwards and running into 11, membrane above it thickened. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which is however obviously a development of *Erithyma*. A bright-coloured day-flying insect.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. aurea*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 23 (1914). Panama.

262. GENUS ERITHYMA, MEYRICK

Erithyma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 224 (1914). — Type: *E. cyanoplecta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, glossy; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ serrulate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, in ♀ slightly thickened, basal joint very elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, slender, smooth-scaled, terminal joint longer than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with appressed hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 closely approximated from angle, 6 to apex, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate. 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Compsistis*, but with modification of structure analogous to *Taruda*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *E. trabeella*, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 140, f. 7 (1875). — Guiana, Brazil, Peru.

Pl. 6, Fig. 106.

polychroma, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 224 (1914).

2. *E. cyanoplecta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 224 (1914). Guiana.

263. GENUS COMPSISTIS, MEYRICK

Compsistis, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 89 (1888). — Type: *C. bifaciella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ very shortly ciliated, basal joint elongate, slender, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, smooth-scaled, terminal joint longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia almost 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Comotechna*, which most of the species closely resemble in the peculiar complex markings; they are immediately separated by the difference in the labial palpi. It is interesting that the New Zealand species, however, closely resembles in type of marking the allied genus *Erithyma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American, with one species in New Zealand, undoubtedly transmitted by way of the Antarctic land.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. bifaciella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 657 (1864). New Zealand.
2. *C. labyrinthias*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 396 (1921). Peru.
3. *C. caerulipalpis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 396 (1921). Peru.
4. *C. malacoscia*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 397 (1921). — Pl. 6, Fig. 109. Peru.
5. *C. macrochorda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 397 (1921). Peru.
6. *C. homochorda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 398 (1921). Peru.

264. GENUS COMOTECHNA, MEYRICK

Comotechna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 316 (1920). — Type: *C. ludicra*. Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales. scales at side of face projecting and connivent; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1. in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint compressed, with long rough projecting scales beneath, terminal joint longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, appressed to tongue, distinctly 3 jointed, first two joints very short, thickened, third longer, filiform. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. 11 from middle. Hindwings somewhat under 1, elongate-trapezoidal, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly sinuate. cilia somewhat over 1; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — This and the preceeding genus are correlated forms derived from a common ancestor with *Taruda*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>C. ludicra</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 317 (1920). | Guiana. |
| 2. <i>C. corculata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 400 (1921). | Brazil, Peru. |
| 3. <i>C. scutulata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 400 (1921). | Brazil. |
| 4. <i>C. parmifera</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 401 (1921). | Brazil, Peru. |
| 5. <i>C. dentifera</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 401 (1921). | Brazil, Peru |
| 6. <i>C. semiberbis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 402 (1921). | Peru. |

265. GENUS TARUDA, WALKER

Taruda, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 799 (1864). — Type: *T. cuneatella*, Walker.

Ecliptoloma, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 326 (1877). — Type: *T. hemiommatata*, Zeller.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae over 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint very elongate, with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with scales, rather rough beneath, terminal joint much longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with false apparent apex, 1 *b* long-furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3 and 4 approximated at base. 6 to or above apparent apex, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, costa sometimes excavated posteriorly, cilia 1/4-1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — Certainly related to the two following genera, which have similar eccentricities of wing-shape, but the discovery of further forms is necessary to explain the complex relationships of these curious insects.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>T. hemiommatata</i> , Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 327, pl. 4, f. 102 (1877). | S. America (?) |
| 2. <i>T. cuneatella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 800 (1864). | Brazil. |

Pl. 6, Fig. 107.

3. *T. apicella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 800 (1864). Brazil.
 4. *T. leucochona*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 398 (1921). Peru.

266. GENUS IDIOCRATES, MEYRICK

Idiocrates, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 19 (1909). — Type: *I. balanitis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae over 1, basal joint elongate, slender, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with dense appressed scales, terminal joint much longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with false apparent apex, 2 and 3 curved, parallel, 2 from near angle, 3 from angle, 4 and 5 closely approximated towards base, 5 to apparent apex, 7 absent, 11 from rather before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 1/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a development of *Psittacastis*, in which the subapical indentation of forewings has been lost again, and the outline further modified; also related to *Taruda*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *I. balanitis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 19 (1909). Bolivia.

267. GENUS PSITTACASTIS, MEYRICK

Psittacastis, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 20 (1909). — Type: *P. trierica*, Meyrick.

Necedes, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 138 (1912). — Type: *P. stigmaphylli*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae almost 1 or more, in ♂ serrate, very shortly ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with dense appressed scales, terminal joint longer than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with termen deeply excavated below apex, 1b rather short-furcate, 2 and 3 curved, 2 from near angle, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably a development of *Eucleodora*, of which it is the American representative.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central and South American.

Larva feeding in rolled leaves.

Foodplant *Stigmaphyllon* (Malpighiaceae).

1. *P. eurychrysa*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 22 (1909). Bolivia.
 2. *P. cosmodoxa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 398 (1921). Peru.
 3. *P. propriella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 622 (1864). Guiana, Brazil.
 5. *P. stigmaphylli*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 138 (1912). Jamaica.
 brevipalpis, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 139 (1912).
 5. *P. championella*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 139, pl. 4, f. 35 (1912). Guatemala.

6. *P. superatella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 622 (1864). Guiana, Brazil, Peru.
ambigua, Felder, Reise Novara, Lep. Het. pl. 138, f. 4 (1875).
 7. *P. incisa*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 139 (1912). Mexico, Panama.
 8. *P. pictrix*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 399 (1921) — **PI 6, Fig. 108.** Colombia.
 9. *P. argentata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 399 (1921). Brazil.
 10. *P. trivierica*, Meyrick, Trans Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 21 (1909). Bolivia.
 11. *P. ganulica*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 21 (1909). Bolivia.

268. GENUS EUCLEODORA, WALSINGHAM

Eucleodora, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 263 (1881). — Type: *E. chalybeella*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ serrate, with short uneven ciliations becoming moderate towards base, basal joint elongate, slender, sometimes with slight pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, slightly expanded above towards apex, terminal joint longer than second, somewhat expanded with scales posteriorly except towards apex, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with termen excavated beneath apex, 2 from angle, 3 and 4 approximated, 5 parallel, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Eutorna*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian and African.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>E. obelitis</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 259 (1914). | Assam. |
| 2. <i>E. coronis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 258 (1914). | Assam. |
| 3. <i>E. stannifera</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 259 (1914). | Coorg, Assam. |
| 4. <i>E. plumbipictella</i> , Strand, Arch. f. Naturg. p. 82 (1912). | W. Africa. |
| 5. <i>E. chalybeella</i> , Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 264, pl. 12, f. 33 (1881). | S. Africa. |
| 6. <i>E. ingrata</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 316 (1913). | S. Africa. |

269. GENUS PICROTECHNA, MEYRICK

Picrotechna, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 260 (1914). — Type: *P. ophiadora*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, thickened with appressed hair-scales posteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, ovate-lanceolate, cilia 2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva gregarious but each beneath a separate opaque web on nervure of leaf, with hole of escape through the leaf.

Foodplant a low unidentified shrub.

Pupa naked, resembling that of *Tonica*, attached by anal extremity only, prostrate on lower surface of leaf.

1. *P. ophiadora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 260 (1914).

Assam, Bombay.

270. GENUS PORTHMOLOGA, MEYRICK

Porthmologa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 260 (1914). — Type : *P. paraclina*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense scales, somewhat expanded towards apex above, terminal joint shorter than second, thickened with rough scales posteriorly except towards apex, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, narrowly elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — A development from *Eutorna*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian and African.

Larva feeding in rolled leaves.

Foodplant *Zizyphus* (*Rhamnaceae*).

Pupa as that of *Picrotechna*.

1. *P. deltophanes*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 53 (1918).

E. Africa.

2. *P. paraclina*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 261 (1914).

India.

271. GENUS EUTORNA, MEYRICK

Eutorna, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 21, p. 157 (1889). — Type : *E. caryochroa*, Meyrick.

Phyzanica, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 41, p. 117 (1917). — Type : *E. pelogenes*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts raised, projecting over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, sometimes roughly projecting or with rough apical tuft beneath, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1b simple (upper fork obsolete), 2 from near angle, 6 to apex, 7 and 8 stalked, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1 or nearly 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, cilia 1 1/3-2; 3 and 4 connate or approximated, 5 rather bent and approximated, 6 and 7 parallel, 6 to apex or nearly.

Remarks. — This interesting genus is the nearest approach to the ancestral form of the ten preceding genera, constituting with them a group of which the immediate origin is not at present apparent, though its general affinities are undoubtedly here.

Geographical distribution of species. — Mainly characteristic of S. E. Australia, which would seem to be its home; but scattered species occur in New Zealand, India, and Africa.

Larva at first mining a blotch in leaves, afterwards emerging and feeding openly on the leaf.

Foodplant *Pomaderris* (*Rhamnaceae*).

Pupa rather stout, naked, attached beneath a leaf by anal extremity.

1. *E. leptographa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 41 (1906). Tasmania.
2. *E. intonsa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 42 (1906). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
3. *E. tricasis*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 42 (1906). — **Pl. 6, Fig. 40.** E. Australia.
4. *E. eurygramma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 43 (1906). S.E. Australia, Tasmania.
5. *E. pabulicola*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 43 (1906). E. Australia.
6. *E. symmorpha*, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 21, p. 158 (1889). New Zealand.
7. *E. spintherias*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 44 (1906). Victoria, Tasmania.
8. *E. caryochroa*, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 21, p. 158 (1889). New Zealand.
9. *E. diaula*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 45 (1906). Victoria, Tasmania.
10. *E. insidiosa*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 150. Assam.
11. *E. diluvialis*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 316 (1913). S. Africa, Madagascar.
12. *E. phaulocosma*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 45 (1906). Tasmania.
13. *E. pelogenes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 45 (1906). E. Australia.
- tapinopa*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 117 (1917).
14. *E. epicnephes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 30, p. 46 (1906). E. Australia.

272. GENUS RHINDOMA, BUSCK

Rhindoma, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 24 (1914). — Type: *R. rosapicella*, Busck.

Characters. — Antennae over 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint relatively short, somewhat thickened, rough anteriorly, terminal joint more than twice second, rather stout, compressed, with rough anterior edge, acute. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2-4 approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 somewhat curved, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which seems possibly allied to *Pseudocentris*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *R. rosapicella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 25 (1914). Panama.

273. GENUS PSEUDOCENTRIS, MEYRICK

Pseudocentris, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 395 (1921). — Type: *P. testudinea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts loosely raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae over 1, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint very elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint much longer than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Middle tibiae with long projecting antemedian and apical tufts of spatulate hairscales above; posterior tibiae rough-scaled above and beneath. Forewings with tufts of raised scales; 1b furcate, 2 from towards angle, 3-5 approximated, 7 and 8 long-stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A curious and novel form, perhaps related to *Struthoscelis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. testudinea*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 395 (1921). — Pl. 6, Peru.

Fig. 112.

274. GENUS STRUTHOSCELIS, MEYRICK

Struthoscelis, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 177 (1913). — Type: *S. acrobatica*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with dense loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue roughly scaled. Antennae over 1, in ♂ serrate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint stout, thickened with scales, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with scales, terminal joint somewhat longer than second, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, drooping, loosely scaled. Anterior and middle tibiae and basal joint of tarsi densely tufted with long rough projecting hairscales above; posterior tibiae very long, densely rough-haired beneath and on basal half above, tarsi excessively long, rough-haired beneath towards base. Forewings with cell very short, lower margin strongly retracted, secondary cell strongly developed, 2 and 3 long-stalked from angle, 4 absent. 5 somewhat approximated, 6 parallel, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 9 absent, 10 from towards angle, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — An isolated genus, remarkable for the extraordinary development of the posterior legs, which may possibly be serviceable as balancers, enabling the moth to feed on the wing; the unusual modifications of the neuration of forewings may be connected with the altered stresses resulting from some such habit.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. acrobatica*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 177 (1913). Peru.
2. *S. semiotarsa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 545 (1916). Guiana.

275. GENUS HIMOTICA, MEYRICK

Himotica, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 705 (1912). — Type: *H. thyrsitis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loose; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ serrate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi with second joint extremely long, slightly curved, with long dense rough projecting scales above throughout, terminal joint less than half second, moderate, acute, ascending. Maxillary palpi very short, loosely scaled, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 absent, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Presumably a special development of the *Cryptolechia* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. thyrsitis*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 705 (1912). Brazil.

276. GENUS PAEPIA, WALKER

Paepia, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 828 (1864). Type : *P. carpocapsella*, Walker.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, drooping. Anterior tibiae short, tarsi long, slender; posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A distinct genus of which the immediate affinity is uncertain. The other species placed by Walker in this genus belong to the *Xyloryctidae*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. carpocapsella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 829 (1864). Brazil.

277. GENUS COSTOMA, BUSCK

Costoma, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 23 (1914). — Type : *C. basirosella*, Busck.

Characters. — Head smooth. Antennae in ♂ simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, smooth, second joint somewhat thickened, terminal joint shorter than second, stout, acute. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to apex, 8 and 9 out of 7, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which may not be referable here.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *C. basirosella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 47, p. 24 (1914). Panama.

278. GENUS EPIGRAPHIA, STEPHENS

Epigraphia, Stephens, Cat. Brit. Ins. p. 304 (1829). — Type : *E. steinkellneriana*, Schiffermüller.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ serrate, very shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint exceeding base of antennae, with appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Thorax with small posterior crest. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, subovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Semioscopis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — European and North American.

Larva feeding in a web beneath leaves.

Foodplants *Rosaceae*.

1. *E. orientella*, Rebel, Stett. Ent. Zeit. Vol. 54, p. 45 (1893). S. E. Europe.
2. *E. steinkellneriana*, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien. p. 130 (1776). Europe, N. E. United States.
- characterella*, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Schmett. f. 9 (1793).
- packardella*, Clemens, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. Vol. 2, p. 125 (1863).
- eruditella*, Grote, N. Amer. Ent. Vol. 1, p. 53, pl. 5, f. 12 (1880).
- merrickella*, Dyar, Canad. Ent. Vol. 34, p. 319 (1902).

279. GENUS SEMIOSCOPIS, HUBNER**Semioscopis**, Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett. p. 402 (1826). — Type : *S. avellanella*, Hübner.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae 3/5, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter, rather slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs above. Forewings with slight tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 nearly from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, ovate, cilia 1/2-2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — North American (probably by origin) and European, with one rather doubtful species in Australia.

Larva feeding in a web beneath leaves.

Foodplants *Tiliaceae*, *Betulaceae*, *Salicaceae*.

Pupa in a firm cocoon.

1. *S. avellanella*, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Schmett. f. 65 (1793). N. & C. Europe.
2. *S. antiquella*, Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp. p. 992 (1840). N. Europe.
3. *S. strigulana*, Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 233 (1787). C. Europe.
- atomella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 13 (1800).
4. *S. anella*, Hübner, ibidem, f. 28 (1800). N. & C. Europe.
- ocelella*, Thunberg, Diss. Ent. Vol. 7, p. 92 (1794).
- alienella*, Treitschke, Schmett. Eur. Vol. 9 (1), p. 40 (1832).
5. *S. inornata*, Walsingham, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 174 (1882). Manitoba.
6. *S. megamicrella*, Dyar, Canad. Ent. Vol. 34, p. 320 (1902). N. E. United States.
7. *S. accertella*, Busck, Journ. Ent. Zool. Claremont, Vol. 5, p. 100 (1913). California.
8. *S. aurorella*, Dyar, Canad. Ent. Vol. 34, p. 319 (1902). N. E. United States.
9. *S. allenella*, Walsingham, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. Vol. 10, p. 174 (1882). N. E. United States,
10. *S. lividella*, Meyrick, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 7, p. 533 (1883). Victoria. [Ontario.

280. GENUS ENICOSTOMA, STEPHENS**Enicostoma**, Stephens, Ill. Brit. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 226 (1834). — Type : *E. lobella*, Schiffermiller.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 2/3-3/4, in ♂ serrulate, very shortly ciliated or simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense scales,

more or less roughly expanded towards apex, terminal joint shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with scale-tufts in disc; 1*b* furcate, 2-5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa or apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate or closely approximated, 5 somewhat curved, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Europe, N. America, Asia.

Larva feeding in a web beneath leaves.

Foodplants *Prunus*, *Pentstemon*.

Pupa in a cocoon.

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| 1. <i>E. quinquecristata</i> , Braun. Proc. Acad. N. Sc. Philad. p. 11 (1921). | Montana. |
| 2. <i>E. lobella</i> , Schiffermiller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 138 (1776). | C. & S. E. Europe. |
| <i>thunbergana</i> , Fabricius, Mant. Ins. Vol. 2, p. 234 (1787) | |
| <i>lugubrella</i> , Duponchel, Hist. Nat. Léop. Fr. Vol. 11, pl. 312, f. 4 (1838). | |
| 3. <i>E. eripias</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 252 (1914). | Ceylon. |

281. GENUS ECTAGA, WALSINGHAM

Ectaga, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 140 (1912). — Type: *E. promeces*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts raised; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ simple, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with loose or rough scales above towards apex, terminal joint less than half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with tufts of scales in disc; 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate; 3 and 4 connate, 5 nearer 6 than 4, 6 and 7 parallel.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, which seems related to the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>E. promeces</i> , Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 140 (1912) | Guatemala. |
| 2. <i>E. canescens</i> , Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 141, pl. 5, f. 2 (1912). | Mexico." |
| 3. <i>E. lictor</i> , Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 141, pl. 5, f. 1 (1912). | Guatemala. |

282. GENUS APILETRIA, LEDERER

Apiletria, Lederer, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. Vol. 5, p. 231 (1855). — Type: *A. luella*, Lederer.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts raised, meeting; ocelli posterior; tongue obsolete. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ serrulate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint much exceeding base of antennae, thickened with dense scales, with more or less loosely projecting hair-scales towards apex above, terminal joint shorter than second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 connate or closely approximated from angle, 4 and 5 approximated, 7 and 8

stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 rather approximated towards base or short-stalked.

Remarks. — Notwithstanding the exceptional structure of veins 6 and 7 of hindwings, this genus must be referred here, and is allied to the following.

Geographical distribution of species. — S. W. Asia.

Larva unknown.

1. *A. luella*, Lederer, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 5, p. 231, pl. 4, f. 13 (1855). S. W. Asia, Cyprus.
2. *A. purulentella*, Stainton, Tin. Syr. p. 43 (1867). S. W. Asia.
3. *A. nervosa*, Stainton, ibidem, p. 44 (1867). Palestine.

283. GENUS MYLOTHRA, MEYRICK

Mylothra, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 742 (1907). — Type: *M. creseritis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely haired, sidetufts raised; ocelli posterior; tongue rudimentary. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense scales, somewhat rough beneath towards apex, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia almost 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. creseritis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 743 (1907). Baluchistan.

284. GENUS PELEOPODA, ZELLER

Peleopoda, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 385 (1877). — Type: *P. lobitarsis*, Zeller.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ rather stout, minutely ciliated, basal joint stout. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Posterior tibiae and two basal joints of tarsi clothed with rough hairscales above. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen. Hindwings 1, ovate.

Remarks. — I have not seen this genus, of which the characters are incomplete and doubtful; if Zeller's description is understood strictly, it would seem to be a distinct form of the *Cryptolechia* group.

Geographical distribution of species. — Central American.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. lobitarsis*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 386, pl. 5, f. 134 (1877). Panama.

285. GENUS SCOLIOGRAPHA, MEYRICK

Scoliographa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 554 (1916). — Type : *S. argospila*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, roughly spreading, and projecting between antennae; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae nearly 1, in ♂ serrate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint twice as long as face, much thickened with dense scales, on apical half above with long rough projecting hairscales diminishing to apex, terminal joint half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long rough hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — Apparently a development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

1. *S. argospila*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 554 (1916). — Pl. 6, Guiana.
Fig. III.

286. GENUS HETEROCHYTA, MEYRICK.

Heterochyta, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 47 (1906). — Type : *H. xenomorpha*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed hairs, sidetufts projecting between antennae; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 3/4, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, straight, porrected, second joint clothed with dense rough projecting hairscales above and beneath, terminal joint 1/4-1/2 of second, moderate, acute or tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs. Forewings with 1 $\bar{b}$ furcate, 2 from 3/4-5/6, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Australian.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. asteropa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 48 (1906). S. E. & W. Australia.
2. *H. pyrosema*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 24, p. 109 (1899). New South Wales.
3. *H. xenomorpha*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 30, p. 47 (1906). W. Australia.

287. GENUS XYSTOCEROS, MEYRICK

Xystoceros, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 253 (1914). — Type : *X. tripleura*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts large, raised, meeting; ocelli posterior; tongue absent. Antennae 2/3, in ♂ rather stout, somewhat flattened, quite simple, basal joint rather short, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint more than twice face,

much thickened with dense appressed scales, above with long rough projecting hairs on apical half, terminal joint about half second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*, with some superficial resemblance (probably indicating similarity of habits) to *Pleurota*, to which however there is no real affinity.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *X. tripleura*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 253 (1914). — Pl. 6, Baluchistan.
Fig. 119.

288. GENUS PLESIOSTICHA, MEYRICK

Plesiosticha, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 100 (1921). — Type: *P. galactaea*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, second joint not reaching base of antennae, thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint somewhat shorter than second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae rough-haired above. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked or closely approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South Africa and Madagascar.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. galactaea</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 732 (1908). | S. Africa. |
| 2. <i>P. acida</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 72 (1912). | Transvaal. |
| 3. <i>P. endocentra</i> , Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 247 (1914). | S. Africa. |
| 4. <i>P. practicodes</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 213 (1918). | Madagascar. |

289. GENUS AULOTROPHA, MEYRICK

Aulotropha, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 32 (1918). — Type: *A. pentasticta*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrulate, shortly and unevenly ciliated, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi rather long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with appressed scales, slightly rough beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, pointed, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1 $\bar{b}$ furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 3/4, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Correlated with *Plesiosticha*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South African.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>A. pentasticta</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 6, p. 32 (1918). | Transvaal. |
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290. GENUS GERDANA, BUSCK

Gerdana, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 193 (1908). — Type : *G. caritella*, Busck.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $2/3$, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi rather long, recurved, second joint not reaching base of antennae, somewhat thickened with scales, slightly roughened towards apex beneath, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 from towards angle, $3-5$ approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1 , trapezoidal-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — North American.

Larva unknown.

1. *G. caritella*, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. 35, p. 193 (1908).

N. E. United States.

291. GENUS ORYGOCERA, WALSINGHAM

Orygocera, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 41 (1897). — Type : *O. carnicolor*, Walsingham.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat raised; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, moderate, scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with $1b$ furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 absent (probably coincident with 10). Hindwings 1 , elongate-ovate, cilia $3/4$; 3 and 4 connate, $5-7$ parallel, 7 and 8 connected by an oblique bar beyond cell.

Remarks. — A development of *Epiphractis*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *O. recordata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 100 (1921).

Portuguese E. Africa.

2. *O. carnicolor*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 42, pl. 2, f. 5 (1897).

French Congo.

292. GENUS EPIPHRACTIS, MEYRICK

Epiphractis, Meyrick, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 732 (1908). — Type : *E. phoenicis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli inferior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ stout, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, sometimes roughly expanded above, terminal joint shorter than second, moderately stout, sometimes loosely scaled, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with

1 *b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2-3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel, 7 connected with 8 by oblique bar beyond cell.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African, extending to Mauritius.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>E. sarcopa</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 23, pl. 7, f. 8 (1909). | S. Africa. |
| <i>thysanarcha</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 6, p. 53 (1918). | |
| 2. <i>E. rubricata</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 320 (1913). | Transvaal, Natal. |
| 3. <i>E. crocoplecta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 3, p. 321 (1913). | Transvaal. |
| 4. <i>E. aulica</i> , Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 10, p. 66 (1912). | Cape Colony. |
| 5. <i>E. imbellis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, p. 252 (1914). | Natal. |
| 6. <i>E. amphitricha</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 373 (1910). | Mauritius. |
| 7. <i>E. phoenicis</i> , Meyrick, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 732 (1908). | Angola. |
| 8. <i>E. castella</i> , Zeller, Micr. Caffr. p. 107 (1852). | Cape Colony. |

293. GENUS LASIOMACTRA, MEYRICK

Lasiomactra, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 102 (1921). — Type: *L. acharista*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head loosely scaled, sidetufts raised, spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue short. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ stout, serrulate, somewhat compressed, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, expanded at apex above, terminal joint as long as second, densely scaled and with loosely projecting hairs posteriorly, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Forewings with 2 and 3 approximated from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 3/4; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>L. acharista</i> , Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 102 (1921). | Portuguese E. Africa. |
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294. GENUS HOMOSACES, MEYRICK

Homosaces, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 20 (1894). — Type: *H. anthocoma*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ stout, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Anterior tibiae and tarsi very short, somewhat thickened with scales, posterior tibiae clothed with long rough hairs. Forewings with 1 *b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked or approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 2/3; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan.

Larva unknown.

1. *H. podarga*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 256 (1914).

Kanara.

2. *H. anthocoma*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 21 (1894).

Burma, Cochin-China.

295. GENUS MELOTELES, MEYRICK

Meloteles, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 289 (1920). — Type: *M. xanthodoxa*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ serrate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, slightly roughened beneath, terminal joint $2/3$ of second, thickened with scales, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $4/5$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — African.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. xanthodoxa*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 289 (1920).

Transvaal, Bechuanaland.

296. GENUS PHILARGA, MEYRICK

Philarga, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 222 (1918). — Type: *P. autochlora*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth, sidetufts slightly raised; ocelli small, posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $4/5$, in ♂ serrulate, minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to just below apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, cilia $2/3$; 3 and 4 connate, 5 nearly parallel, much nearer 4 than 6, 6 and 7 rather approximated towards base.

Remarks. — Of somewhat doubtful affinity, but probably a development of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *P. autochlora*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 222 (1918).

Kanara.

297. GENUS TRIPTOLOGA, MEYRICK

Triptologa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 257 (1914). — Type: *T. comopsis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae $3/4$, in ♂ simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened

with dense scales, terminal joint in ♂ longer than second, thickened with scales, in ♀ as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* short-furcate, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A derivative of *Cryptolechia*, perhaps correlated with *Periacma*.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *T. coniopis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 257 (1914).

India.

298. GENUS PERIACMA, MEYRICK

Periacma, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 21 (1894). — Type: *P. ferialis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5 to nearly 1, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderately long, without pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, in ♂ thickened with appressed scales, basal joint somewhat lengthened, second joint greatly elongate, tolerably pointed, terminal joint absent or aborted, in ♀ second joint reaching base of antennae, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle or sometimes 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate, cilia 1/2-1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*. The remarkable structure of the ♂ palpi is in its way unique; the terminal joint is absent or represented by a rudiment only, whilst the second joint is so far elongated as to compensate for the loss in length, but though rather pointed is thickened, and not slender and acute like the terminal joint of the ♀. This structure was not rightly apprehended in my original description, but a corrected explanation was given subsequently (*Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. 20, p. 156, 1910). It is there pointed out that when in the ♀ the second joint bears a black subapical ring, this same ring is found in the ♂ beneath the apex of the elongate joint, indicating the homology.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indo-Malayan.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. macra</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 455 (1910). | Ceylon, Borneo. |
| 2. <i>P. scrupulosa</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 157 (1910). | Ceylon. |
| 3. <i>P. contraria</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 156 (1910). | S. India. |
| 4. <i>P. metrica</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 157 (1910). | Ceylon. |
| 5. <i>P. conophanta</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 161 (1910). | Ceylon, Assam. |
| 6. <i>P. mnemonica</i> , Meyrick, Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. 5, p. 224 (1910). | Assam. |
| 7. <i>P. chlorodesma</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 22 (1894). | Burma. |
| 8. <i>P. orthiodes</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, p. 22 (1894). | Burma. |
| 9. <i>P. ferialis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, p. 21 (1894). | Burma. |
| 10. <i>P. delegata</i> , Meyrick, Suppl. Ent. Berlin, no. 3, p. 52 (1914). | Formosa. |
| 11. <i>P. turbinea</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 554 (1916). | Burma. |
| 12. <i>P. iodesma</i> , Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 161 (1910). — Pl. 6, Fig. 117. | Assam. |
| 13. <i>P. plumbea</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 238 (1919). | Kanara. |

14. *P. chelonias*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 159 (1910). Ceylon.
15. *P. melicrossa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 160 (1910). Coorg.
16. *P. isomora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 160 (1910). Assam.
17. *P. haliphaea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 160 (1910). Assam.
18. *P. laganopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 160 (1910). Assam.
19. *P. ceroplasta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 159 (1910). S. India.
20. *P. turbulenta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 158 (1910). Assam.
21. *P. pentachora*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 158 (1910). S. India.
22. *P. selenota*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 258 (1914). S. India.
23. *P. teraturga*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 257 (1914). S. India.
24. *P. byrsodes*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 158 (1910). Ceylon.
25. *P. limosa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 157 (1910). Ceylon.
26. *P. torrida*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 20 (1894). Burma.

299. GENUS MESOTHYRSA, MEYRICK

Mesothyrsa, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 161 (1910). — Type : *M. aeolopis*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts loosely spreading ; ocelli posterior ; tongue developed. Antennae 5/6, in ♂ rather stout, simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint very long, densely scaled, with rough expanded hairs above towards apex, terminal joint in ♂ short, obtuse, flattened and subconcave internally, in ♀ 2/3 of second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 out of 7, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 4/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

Remarks. — A development of *Cryptolechia*, correlated with the preceding.

Geographical distribution of species. — Indian.

Larva unknown.

1. *M. aeolopis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 162 (1910). S. India.
2. *M. docilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 221 (1918). Coorg.

300. GENUS CRYPTOLECHIA, ZELLER

Cryptolechia, Zeller, Micr. Caffr. p. 106 (1852). — Type : *C. straminella*, Zeller.

Psilocorsis, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Sc. Philad. p. 212 (1860). — Type : *C. quercicella*, Clemens.

Bida, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 824 (1864). — Type : *C. radiosella*, Walker.

Hagno, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 129 (1872). — Type : *C. cryptolechiella*, Chambers.

Melaneulia, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 70 (1883). — Type : *C. hecate*, Butler.

Phaeosaces, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 18, p. 171 (1886). Type : *C. apocrypta*, Meyrick.

Leptosaces, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 77 (1888). — Type : *C. callixyla*, Meyrick.

Theatrocopia, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 43 (1897). — Type : *C. roseoviridis*, Walsingham.

Pedois, Turner, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 24, p. 12 (1900). — Type : *C. lewinella*, Newman.

Acolasta, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 155 (1902). — Type : *C. scolia*, Meyrick.

Doleromima, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 158 (1902).—Type: *C. hypoxantha*, Lower.

Inga, Busck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus, Vol. 35, p. 200 (1908). — Type: *C. sparsiciliella*, Clemens.

Prosarotra, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 2, p. 23 (1909). — Type: *C. aganopsis*, Meyrick.

Hypsipselon, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. Vol. 84, p. 328 (1915). — Type: *C. rigidella*, Chrétien.

Characters. — Head with loosely appressed scales, sidetufts sometimes projecting in tuft over forehead; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ simple or minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long or very long, recurved, second joint with dense appressed scales, sometimes expanded above towards apex, terminal joint as long as second or shorter, moderate or slender, acute. Maxillary palpi short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from 4/5 to angle, sometimes stalked with 3, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex or near it, 11 from middle. Hindwings nearly 1, trapezoidal-ovate or elongate-ovate, cilia 1/5-1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — I am obliged to include in this genus a number of forms which have at various times been generically separated by myself and others, being unable to find reliable characters corresponding to natural groups. There is certainly some diversity of structure, especially in the palpi and vein 2 of forewings, but these points if pressed do not lead to satisfactory results. I therefore regard the genus as an early and unspecialised form, shewing some responsive variability under a wide range of differing circumstances.

Geographical distribution of species. — Summarised as follows: Japan 1, Palaearctic 7, African 14, Indo-Malayan 24, Australian 21, New Zealand 5, Central and South America 15, North America 11. This would seem to denote an origin in the Indian region at a remote period of time, allowing a wide subsequent distribution and development.

Larva feeding in rolled or spun leaves, or in fruit-capsules.

Foodplants usually trees or shrubs, *Cupuliferae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Proteaceae*, *Salicaceae*, *Campanulaceae*.

Pupa sometimes in cocoon, yet in at least one known species (*humera*) naked, with angulated processes on head and shoulders, sitting erect on truncate abdomen.

1. *C. humerana*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 366 (1863). S. E. Australia,
— **Pl. 6, Fig. 115.** Tasmania.
2. *C. hypoxantha*, Lower, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 22, p. 269 (1897). S. E. Australia.
eumorpha, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 159 (1902).
3. *C. lewinella*, Newman, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2), Vol. 3, p. 291 (1855). S. E. Australia.
neurosticha, Lower, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 18, p. 112 (1894).
4. *C. anthracias*, Lower, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 246 (1902). Victoria.
5. *C. rhodomita*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 13 (1900). Queensland.
6. *C. cosmopoda*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 24, p. 12 (1900). E. Australia.
7. *C. raphidias*, Turner, ibidem, Vol. 41, p. 119 (1917). Queensland.
8. *C. sarcinodes*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 395 (1921). S. Australia.
9. *C. tripunctella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 757 (1864). Tasmania.
10. *C. empalacta*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 305 (1915). Tasmania.
11. *C. ceramora*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 160 (1902). Victoria.
12. *C. liochroa*, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 23, p. 98 (1891). New Zealand.
13. *C. apocrypta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 172 (1886). New Zealand.
14. *C. semnodes*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 43, p. 75 (1911). New Zealand.
15. *C. compsotypa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 18, p. 172 (1886). New Zealand.
16. *C. hydara*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr. Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 123, pl. 4, f. 11 (1912). Guatemala.
17. *C. ichnilis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 222 (1918). Guiana.

18. *C. semibrunnea*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 88 (1905). Colombia.
 19. *C. holopyrrha*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 704 (1912). Colombia.
 20. *C. veniflua*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 227 (1914). Colombia.
 21. *C. asemanla*, Dognin, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Vol. 49, p. 88 (1905). S. America.
 22. *C. sparsiciliella*, Clemens, Proc. Ent. Soc. Philad. Vol. 2, p. 430 (1864). E. United States.
 contrariella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 771 (1864).
 inscitella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 772 (1864).
 atropicta, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 25, p. 343, pl. 10, f. 51 (1875).
 23. *C. eoa*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 165 (1910). Assam.
 — **Pl. 6, Fig. 116.**
 24. *C. costumaculella*, Christoph, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, p. 18 (1882) (*costae*). E. Siberia, Himalaya.
 25. *C. deligata*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 8, p. 101 (1921). Cape Colony.
 26. *C. bibundella*, Strand, Arch. f. Naturg. p. 84 (1912). Cameroon.
 27. *C. viridisignata*, Strand, ibidem, p. 83 (1912). Cameroon.
 28. *C. elegans*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 44, pl. 3, f. 14 (1897). French Congo.
 29. *C. roseoviridis*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 43, pl. 2, f. 6 (1897). French Congo, Calabar.
 30. *C. roseoflavida*, Walsingham, ibidem, p. 256, pl. 12, f. 25 (1881). — **Pl. 6, Fig. 113.** Natal.
 31. *C. xanthosarca*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 7 (1917). Transvaal.
 32. *C. ammopleura*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 17, p. 290 (1920). Cape Colony.
 33. *C. roseocostella*, Walsingham, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 257, pl. 12, f. 26 (1881). Natal.
 34. *C. remotella*, Staudinger, Hamb. Magalh. Sammelreise, Lep. p. 111, f. 27 (1898). Tierra del Fuego.
 35. *C. increta*, Butler, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 75 (1883). Chile.
 36. *C. hecate*, Butler, ibidem, p. 70 (1883). Chile.
 37. *C. purpurascens*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 119, pl. 4, f. 7 (1912). Guatemala.
 38. *C. indalma*, Walsingham, ibidem, Vol. 4, p. 118 (1912). Guatemala.
 39. *C. reflexella*, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 212 (1860). E. United States.
 cressonella, Chambers, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 4, p. 85 (1878).
 40. *C. ferruginosa*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 243 (1873). Ohio.
 41. *C. dubitatella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 262 (1877). E. United Stat., Canada.
 42. *C. fletcherella*, Gibson, Canada Ent. Vol. 41, p. 96 (1909). Canada.
 43. *C. obsoletella*, Zeller, Verh. Zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, Vol. 23, p. 242 (1873). Ohio.
 44. *C. faginella*, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 131 (1872). E. United States.
 45. *C. quercicella*, Clemens, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. p. 212 (1860). E. United States.
 46. *C. argyropasta*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 118, pl. 4, f. 8 (1912). Mexico.
 47. *C. cryptolechiella*, Chambers, Canad. Ent. Vol. 4, p. 91 (1872). E. United States.
 48. *C. propriella*, Zeller, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 13, p. 261 (1877). Colombia.
 49. *C. epidesma*, Walsingham, Biol. Centr.-Amer. Lep. Het. Vol. 4, p. 123, pl. 4, f. 12 (1912). Mexico.
 50. *C. vallifera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 226 (1914). Guiana.
 51. *C. citrodeta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 394 (1921). Brazil.
 52. *C. straminella*, Zeller, Micr. Caffr. p. 107 (1852). S. Africa.
 eariasella, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 746 (1864).
 53. *C. tetrasticta*, Meyrick, Ann. S. Afr. Mus. Vol. 17, p. 6 (1917). Natal.
 54. *C. transfuga*, Meyrick, Ann. Transv. Mus. Vol. 3, p. 74 (1912). Transvaal.
 55. *C. languidula*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 101 (1921). Portuguese E. Africa.
 56. *C. pachystoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 8, p. 101 (1921). Rhodesia.
 57. *C. scolia*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 155 (1902). New South Wales.
 58. *C. schistopa*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 156 (1902). E. Australia.
 59. *C. anticrossa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 304 (1915). Queensland.

60. *C. pytinæa*, Meyrick, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Vol. 26, p. 157 (1902). New South Wales.
 61. *C. pachnias*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 26, p. 155 (1902). Queensland.
 62. *C. amphigramma*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 1, p. 305 (1915). New South Wales.
 63. *C. radiosella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 28, p. 539 (1863). S. E. Australia.
Pl. 6, Fig. 114.
crambella, Walker, ibidem, Vol. 29, p. 824 (1864).
 64. *C. munnicipalis*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 316 (1920). Queensland.
 65. *C. coriaria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 173 (1914). Victoria.
 66. *C. anomarcha*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 1, p. 305 (1915). S. Australia.
 67. *C. callixyla*, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol. 20, p. 78 (1888). N. Zealand.
 68. *C. chordostoma*, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p. 704 (1912). Argentina.
 69. *C. denisella*, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 142 (1776). S. Europe, Asia Minor.
carmelitella, Hübner, Samml. Vög. Schmett. f. 87 (1793).
 70. *C. monastricella*, Fischer von Röstert, Abbild. Schmett. p. 296, Austria.
 pl. 100, f. 3 (1844). [Minor N. Africa.
 71. *C. sordidella*, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 229 (1801). C. & S. Europe, Asia
 72. *C. ferrugella*, Schiffermüller, Syst. Verz. Schmett. Wien, p. 142 (1776). Europe.
coriacella, Hübner, Samml. Eur. Schmett. Tin. f. 233 (1801).
 73. *C. rigidella*, Chrétien, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 328 (1915). Algeria.
 74. *C. murcidella*, Christoph, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. Vol. 12, p. 294, pl. 8, f. 67 Persia.
 (1877).
 75. *C. chrysocoma*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 605 (1905). Ceylon.
 76. *C. fenerata*, Meyrick, Suppl. Ent. Berlin, n° 3, p. 53 (1914). Formosa.
 77. *C. coriata*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 53 (1914). Formosa.
 78. *C. synclera*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 394 (1921). Kanara.
 79. *C. perversa*, Meyrick, ibidem, p. 222 (1918). S. India.
 80. *C. vespertina*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 162 (1910). Assam.
 81. *C. anticentra*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 155 (1910). Assam.
 82. *C. facunda*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 155 (1910). Assam.
 83. *C. malacobyrsa*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 394 (1921). Japan.
 84. *C. phoebas*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 17, p. 742 (1907). Assam, Sikkim.
 85. *C. mataea*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 156 (1910). S. India.
 86. *C. metacentra*, Meyrick, Suppl. Ent. Berlin, n° 3, p. 52 (1914). Formosa.
 87. *C. iridias*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 163 (1910). Assam.
 88. *C. picrocentra*, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 395 (1921). Assam.
 89. *C. laica*, Meyrick, Transv. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 456 (1910). Borneo.
 90. *C. arvalis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 163 (1910). Kanara, Coorg.
 91. *C. micracma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 162 (1910). Assam, Ceylon.
 92. *C. aeraria*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 163 (1910). Assam.
 93. *C. orthotoma*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 16, p. 605 (1905). Ceylon.
 94. *C. mitis*, Meyrick, Suppl. Ent. Berlin, n° 3, p. 52 (1914). Formosa.
 95. *C. aganopsis*, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 16, p. 605 (1905). Ceylon.
 96. *C. temperata*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 165 (1910). Himalaya.
 97. *C. tyrochyta*, Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 20, p. 164 (1910). S. India.
 98. *C. tetraspilella*, Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 633 (1864). Ceylon.
dochæa, Meyrick, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 20, p. 164 (1910).

301. GENUS PHANERODOXA, MEYRICK

Phanerodoxa, Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 393 (1921). — Type: *P. tubicen*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head smooth; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ serrulate, simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with

appressed scales, somewhat rough towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second or somewhat shorter, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-trapezoidal-ovate, cilia nearly 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — A development from South American forms of *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — South American.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>P. tubicen</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 393 (1921). — Pl. 6 | Brazil, Peru. |
| Fig. 118. | |
| 2. <i>P. loxobathra</i> , Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 211 (1915). | Guiana. |
| 3. <i>P. semotella</i> , Walker, List Lep. Het. Brit. Mus. Vol. 29, p. 626 (1864). | Brazil. |
| 4. <i>P. pachyathra</i> , Meyrick, Exot. Microlep. Vol. 2, p. 394 (1921). | Brazil. |
| 5. <i>P. versatilis</i> , Meyrick, ibidem, Vol. 2, p. 394 (1921). | Brazil. |

302. GENUS LATHICROSSA, MEYRICK

Lathicrossa, Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. Vol 16, p. 26 (1884). — Type : *L. leucocentra*, Meyrick.

Characters. — Head with appressed scales, sidetufts spreading; ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antennae 4/5, in ♂ minutely ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint reaching base of antennae, thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, rather stout, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Thorax with posterior crest. Posterior tibiae shortly rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal-ovate, cilia 3/5; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 nearly parallel.

Remarks. — Probably correlated with *Cryptolechia*.

Geographical distribution of species. — New Zealand.

Larva unknown.

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| 1. <i>L. leucocentra</i> , Meyrick, Trans. New Zeal. Ins. Vol. 16, p. 26 (1884). | New Zealand. |
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<i>sordidatella</i> , Tengst.	171	<i>stenotypa</i> , Turn.	98	<i>superatella</i> , Walk.	181
<i>sordidella</i> , Hübn.	198	<i>stereodesma</i> , Meyr.	82	<i>superba</i> , Turn.	161
<i>sordidella</i> , Walk.	126	Stereodytis (genus), Meyr.	70	<i>suppletella</i> , Walk.	71
<i>soreutis</i> , Meyr.	160	<i>stereosema</i> , Meyr.	125	<i>suppressella</i> , Walk.	91
<i>sororia</i> , Turn.	100	<i>steriphota</i> , Meyr.	74	<i>susanae</i> , Low.	99
<i>sosigona</i> , Meyr.	112	<i>sternitis</i> , Meyr.	32	Syllochitis , Meyr.	168
Spaniacma (genus), Meyr.	118	<i>stibaropis</i> , Turn.	134	<i>sylvestris</i> , Turn.	115
<i>sparella</i> , Led.	106	<i>stichoptis</i> , Low.	75	<i>symbleta</i> , Turn.	98
<i>sparmanniana</i> , Fabr.	173	<i>stigmaphylli</i> , Wals.	180	<i>symmadelpha</i> , Low.	43
<i>sparmanniella</i> , Herr.-Sch.	173	<i>stigmatias</i> , Turn.	165	<i>symmochlota</i> , Meyr.	172
<i>sparsiciliella</i> , Clem.	197	<i>stigmatophora</i> , Turn.	75	<i>symmorpha</i> , Meyr.	183
<i>spartiana</i> , Hübn.	173	<i>stigmella</i> , Moore	173	<i>synacta</i> , Meyr.	18
<i>spartodeta</i> , Meyr.	58	<i>stipella</i> , Linn.	40	<i>synarthra</i> , Meyr.	130
<i>spatiosa</i> , Meyr.	132	<i>stipulata</i> , Meyr.	126	<i>synastra</i> , Meyr.	18
<i>spectabilis</i> , Turn.	98	<i>stolarcha</i> , Meyr.	154	<i>synauges</i> , Meyr.	124
<i>speculatrix</i> , Meyr.	83	<i>stomota</i> , Meyr.	146	<i>syncapna</i> , Meyr.	148
<i>sphaeridias</i> , Meyr.	66	<i>stramentaria</i> , Turn.	75	<i>synchroa</i> , Turn.	74
<i>sphaeroides</i> , Turn.	38	<i>straminea</i> , Turn.	112	<i>synchyta</i> , Meyr.	66
<i>sphaerophora</i> , Meyr.	54	<i>straminella</i> , Staud.	173	<i>synclera</i> , Meyr.	198
<i>sphaleropis</i> , Meyr.	38	<i>straminella</i> , Zell.	197	<i>synclina</i> , Meyr.	25
<i>sphenoleuca</i> , Low.	121	Streptothyris (genus), Meyr.	51	<i>syncolla</i> , Turn.	123
<i>sphenoplecta</i> , Meyr.	158	<i>strigulana</i> , Fabr.	186	<i>syncoma</i> , Low.	18
Sphyrelata (genus), Meyr.	151	<i>stroemella</i> , Fabr.	27	Syndroma (genus), Meyr.	32
<i>spilocrossa</i> , Meyr.	85	<i>strophieilla</i> , Meyr.	131	<i>syneches</i> , Turn.	99
<i>spintherias</i> , Meyr.	183	<i>strophiopecta</i> , Low.	122	<i>synnephela</i> , Turn.	142
<i>spintheritis</i> , Meyr.	25	Struthoscelis (genus), Meyr.	184	<i>synora</i> , Meyr.	87
<i>splendidula</i> , Woll.	27	<i>styracista</i> , Meyr.	72	<i>syntoma</i> , Wals.	103
<i>spodiaea</i> , Meyr.	69	<i>subannulata</i> , Zell.	36	Syntomaula (genus), Meyr.	51
<i>spodostrota</i> , Meyr.	38	<i>subaquilea</i> , Staint.	40	<i>syriaca</i> , Staud.	106
<i>sponsalis</i> , Meyr.	25	<i>subarctica</i> , Str.	41	<i>syrtica</i> , Meyr.	30
<i>sporeta</i> , Turn.	101	<i>subditella</i> , Walk.	33	Syscalma (genus), Meyr.	97
<i>spretta</i> , Meyr.	115	<i>subductella</i> , Walk.	123		
<i>squalidella</i> , Meyr.	118	<i>subganomella</i> , Staint.	149	<i>taboga</i> , Busck	27
<i>squamea</i> , Philp.	45	<i>subgilvida</i> , Wals.	41	Tachystola (genus), Meyr.	90

	Pages		Pages		Pages
taciturna, Meyr.	172	Thamnosara (genus), Meyr.	44	thyrsota, Meyr.	112
Talantis , Meyr.	119	thapsiella, Zell.	174	<i>thysanarcha</i> , Meyr.	192
tanyacta, Meyr.	51	Thaumatolita (genus), Wals.	83	thyteria, Meyr.	78
tanyscia, Meyr.	72	theatrica, Meyr.	168	Tichonia , Hübn.	169
tanythrix, Turn.	98	Theatrocopia , Wals.	195	Tigava (genus), Walk.	134
Tanyzancle (genus), Meyr.	116	Thema , Walk.	105	<i>tigrella</i> , Hübn.	40
<i>taongella</i> , Feld.	58	themerodes, Meyr.	75	timalphes, Turn.	125
<i>tapinopa</i> , Turn.	183	themeropis, Meyr.	107	timida, Meyr.	75
tarachodes, Turn.	67	theophila, Meyr.	142	tinctella, Hübn.	41
taractis, Meyr.	38	theorella, Meyr.	148	Tingena , Walk.	37
Taruda (genus), Walk.	179	theorica, Meyr.	124	Tisobarica (genus), Walk.	78
technicepa, Meyr.	165	thermistis, Low.	57	togata, Wals.	172
tectifera, Meyr.	127	thermistis, Meyr.	100	Tonica (genus), Walk.	167
teganitis, Meyr.	162	thermochroa, Meyr.	116	Topeutis (genus), Hübn.	108
<i>teligerella</i> , Staud.	107	thermoloma, Low.	41	topica, Meyr.	125
temperata, Meyr.	198	thermopa, Meyr.	147	torosema, Meyr.	88
tenebricosa, Zell.	172	thermophanes, Turn.	124	torpens, Meyr.	98
tenerifae, Wals.	171	thermoplaca, Low.	42	torpida, Turn.	115
tentatella, Walk.	129	thermoxantha, Meyr.	86	torrida, Meyr.	195
tentoriferella, Clem.	82	<i>thermozona</i> , Turn.	130	Tortricopsis (genus), Newm.	142
tephraea, Meyr.	111	thesaurina, Meyr.	28	tortuosella, Chrét.	172
tephrastis, Turn.	130	thetias, Meyr.	38	toxophanes, Meyr.	149
tephrina, Meyr.	107	thetica, Turn.	75	trabeata, Meyr.	160
tephrochroa, Turn.	75	thetodes, Meyr.	45	trabeella, Feld.	178
tephrodes, Low.	90	thetopa, Meyr.	93	Trachyntis (genus), Meyr.	68
tephrota, Meyr.	52	thiasitis, Meyr.	26	Trachypepla (genus), Meyr.	58
tepada, Meyr.	31	thiasotis, Meyr.	91	trachyxyla, Meyr.	23
<i>teras</i> , Feld.	47	thiocrossa, Turn.	123	Trachyxysta (genus), Meyr.	93
teratella, Walk.	168	thiodes, Turn.	125	Trachyzancle (genus), Turn.	114
Teratomorpha , Turn.	167	thiogramma, Meyr.	121	Traili, Butl.	81
Teratomorpha , Wals.	164	thiota, Meyr.	156	transactella, Walk.	126
teratopa, Meyr.	80	thoenatica, Meyr.	99	transfuga, Meyr.	197
Teratopsis (genus), Wals.	62	tholodella, Meyr.	45	translatella, Walk.	98
teraturga, Meyr.	195	tholopa, Turn.	38	transversella, Walk.	73
terinella, Barnes	174	<i>thoracica</i> , Led.	173	triargyra, Meyr.	23
Terthrotica (genus), Meyr.	146	thoracifasciella, Chamb.	176	tristis, Meyr.	150
testifica, Meyr.	176	thoracinigrella, Chamb.	177	tricasis, Meyr.	183
testudinea, Meyr.	184	thoracta, Meyr.	88	tricensa, Meyr.	130
tetracentra, Meyr.	151	thorencella, Mill.	41	Trichomoëris (genus), Meyr.	54
tetragona, Meyr.	124	thranias, Meyr.	39	trichophora, Turn.	91
tetralychna, Low.	42	threnodes, Turn.	75	<i>trichroa</i> , Meyr.	124
<i>tetraphaea</i> , Turn.	38	thriambis, Meyr.	117	Triclonella (genus), Busck	22
tetraploa, Turn.	74	thrincotis, Meyr.	73	tricornonata, Meyr.	100
tetraspilella, Walk.	198	thrypticopa, Meyr.	68	tricycla, Meyr.	157
tetraspora, Low.	68	Thudaca (genus), Walk.	160	trierica, Meyr.	181
tetrasticta, Meyr.	197	<i>thunbergana</i> , Fabr.	187	triferella, Walk.	74
tetratherma, Low.	73	Thwaitesi, Moore	95	trifurcata, Meyr.	81
textilis, Meyr.	71	thyellia, Meyr.	165	Trigonophylla (genus), Turn.	67
textrina, Meyr.	81	Thyestarcha (genus), Meyr.	155	trigutta, Christ.	40
thalamepola, Meyr.	100	thymodes, Meyr.	96	trijugella, Zell.	124
thalamia, Meyr.	142	thyridopa, Meyr.	163	trilicella, Meyr.	91
thalerodes, Meyr.	39	Thyromorpha (genus), Turn.	134	<i>trimaculella</i> , Dup.	27
Thalerotricha (genus), Meyr.	110	thyrsitis, Meyr.	184	trimaculella, Fitch	109

	Pages		Pages		Pages
trimenella, Wals.	177	umbrosa, Meyr.	75	westermannella, Zett.	40
trimeris, Low.	120	uncinella, Zell.	143	Wingia (genus), Wals.	141
trimorpha, Meyr.	20	unguentaria, Meyr.	132	woodiella, Curt.	26
triotella, Thunb.	40	<i>unicolor</i> , Tengst.	172		
triocellata, Staint.	50	uniformis, Meyr.	42	xanthastis, Meyr.	119
triphaenatella, Walk.	132	unitella, Hübn.	41	xanthiella, Walk.	125
triplaca, Meyr.	110	<i>uranaula</i> , Meyr.	158	xanthisma, Turn.	133
triplacodes, Meyr.	85	<i>ustella</i> , Walk.	130	xanthocephala, Low.	73
triplectis, Meyr.	123	ustimacula, Zell.	162	xanthochra, Meyr.	149
tripleura, Meyr.	190	<i>utuella</i> , Feld.	45	xanthocoma, Low.	98, 122
Triptologa (genus), Meyr.	193			xanthocrossa, Meyr.	74
triptycha, Meyr.	100	<i>vaccinella</i> , Hübn.	176	xanthodelta, Meyr.	101
tripuncta, Haw.	27	vagata, Meyr.	53	xanthodoxa, Meyr.	193
tripunctella, Walk.	196	vallifera, Meyr.	197	xantholoma, Turn.	98
trisclena, Low.	78	vanescens, Meyr.	88	xanthomicta, Meyr.	39
trisema, Low.	135	vaporata, Meyr.	74	xanthoplaca, Meyr.	19
<i>tresignella</i> , Zell.	27	<i>variabilis</i> , Hein.	173	xanthoprepes, Turn.	124
<i>trispora</i> , Turn.	97	<i>variabilis</i> , Turn.	119	xanthosarca, Meyr.	197
trissobathra, Meyr.	85	variegata, Meyr.	73	xanthosoma, Reb.	41
<i>tristatella</i> , Staud.	106	vegrandis, Meyr.	99	xanthospila, Turn.	86
tristephana, Meyr.	148	velata, Meyr.	75	xanthostephana, Meyr.	73
tristictella, Seeb.	107	velox, Staud.	171	xanthota, Wals.	23
<i>tristriga</i> , Fuchs	106	vendettella, Chrét.	175	xenias, Meyr.	40
trithrona, Meyr.	148	veneficella, Zell.	171	xenica, Meyr.	52
trithyra, Meyr.	19	veniflua, Meyr.	197	xenicopa, Meyr.	24
tritoxantha, Meyr.	134	venosa, Butl.	46	Xenomicta (genus), Meyr.	113
trivia, Meyr.	126	<i>ventosella</i> , Reut.	176	xenomima, Meyr.	116
trivialis, Meyr.	39	venustella, Christ.	26	xenomorpha, Meyr.	189
<i>trizyga</i> , Meyr.	66	vera, Meyr.	125	xenophila, Meyr.	128
tropica, Meyr.	74	veridica, Meyr.	26	xenopis, Meyr.	68
Trycherodes (genus), Meyr.	164	vernalis, Meyr.	89	xenosema, Meyr.	60
trygaula, Meyr.	81	verrucella, Schiff.	63	xeraula, Meyr.	55
tubicen, Meyr.	199	versatilis, Meyr.	199	xerodes, Low.	87
tunicata, Busck	82	versatrix, Meyr.	151	xiphères, Turn.	73
tunicella, Wals.	62	versuta, Meyr.	59	xiphochrysa, Low.	107
turbatella, Walk.	66	vesperascens, Meyr.	160	xipholeuca, Low.	122
turbinea, Meyr.	194	vespertina, Meyr.	198	xiphopepla, Low.	72
turbulenta, Meyr.	195	vestalis, Zell.	82	xiphosema, Low.	151
<i>turbulentella</i> , Glitz	174	vexillariata, Luc.	18	xiphostola, Meyr.	121
typicantha, Meyr.	73	vexillata, Meyr.	163	xuthocoma, Meyr.	18
tyranna, Meyr.	97	vicina, Turn.	73	xuthoterma, Meyr.	100
tyrochyta, Meyr.	198	viduata, Meyr.	74	xyleuta, Meyr.	175
Tyromantis (genus), Meyr.	43	vinaria, Meyr.	58	xylochroa, Low.	121
tyroxantha, Meyr.	124	virginea, Meyr.	85	xlodesma, Meyr.	145
		virginia, Busck	138	xylopterella, Meyr.	71
uberrima, Meyr.	162	virgo, Wals.	117	xyloscopa, Low.	114
uhrykella, Fuchs	172	viridisignata, Strand.	197	xystidota, Meyr.	76
<i>ulicetella</i> , Staint.	173	viscata, Meyr.	130	Xystoceros (genus), Meyr.	189
ulocoma, Meyr.	147	vittalba, Staud.	106	yeatiana, Fabr.	176
ultimella, Staint.	172	voluptaria, Meyr.	81	<i>yeatiella</i> , Hübn.	174
ululana, Rössl.	172				
umbellana, Steph.	173	<i>walsinghamella</i> , Busck	176	Zacorus (genus), Butl.	111
umbraticostella, Wals.	177	weirella, Staint.	171	zalias, Low	99

	Pages		Pages		Pages
zalocoma, Meyr.	107	Zelotechna (genus), Meyr.	140	Zonopetala (genus), Meyr.	130
zanclostoma, Meyr.	125	zelotis, Meyr.	118	zonostola, Meyr.	125
zanclostypa, Turn.	125	zelotypa, Meyr.	145	zonoteles, Meyr.	92
Zaphanaula (genus), Meyr.	128	zemiodes, Meyr.	75	zopheropa, Meyr.	150
zarifa, Meyr.	157	zephyrella, Hübn.	174	zophodes, Meyr.	38
zatrephes, Turn.	81	Zirosaris , Meyr.	47	zophoessa, Meyr.	75
Zatrichodes (genus), Meyr.	112	zitella, Newm.	116	zophosema, Low.	43
<i>Zelleri</i> , Butl.	162	zizyphi, Staint.	169	Zygalopha (genus), Meyr.	92
Zelleri, Christ.	26	zonocopa, Meyr.	149	zygophora, Low.	130
Zelleri, Staud.	171	zonodesma, Low.	19	zygophora, Meyr.	66
zelota, Turn.	80				

EXPLANATION OF PLATES

PLATE I

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| Fig. 1. <i>Macrobathra chrysotoxa</i> , Meyrick. | Fig. 11. <i>Disselia aleurota</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 2. <i>Salrapia thesaurina</i> , Meyrick. | — 12. <i>Artiaslis tepida</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 3. <i>Fabiola shaleriella</i> , Chambers. | — 13. <i>Perilachna ixota</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 4. <i>Promalactis semantris</i> , Meyrick. | — 14. <i>Philtronoma roseicarpus</i> , Dognin. |
| — 5. <i>Oecophora geoffrella</i> , Linnaeus. | — 15. <i>Borkhausenia armigerella</i> , Walker. |
| — 6. <i>Dasycera oliiviella</i> , Fabricius. | — 16. <i>Leptocroca sanguinolenta</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 7. <i>Metaphrastis acrochalca</i> , Meyrick. | — 17. <i>Gymnobathra habropis</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 8. <i>Triclonella elliptica</i> , Meyrick. | — 18. <i>Gonada rubens</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 9. <i>Ochlogenes advectella</i> , Walker. | — 19. <i>Orsotricha raptans</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 10. <i>Mixodelis calyptra</i> , Lower. | — 20. <i>Izatha peroneanella</i> , Walker. |

PLATE 2

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Helicacma catapasta</i> , Meyrick. | Fig. 11. <i>Atopophrictis xenosema</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 2. <i>Protogrypa citromicta</i> , Meyrick. | — 12. <i>Lactistica geranodes</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 3. <i>Allotalanta globulosa</i> , Meyrick. | — 13. <i>Anchinia daphnella</i> , Hübner. |
| — 4. <i>Scaeosopha mitescens</i> , Lucas. | — 14. <i>Piloprepes aristocratica</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 5. <i>Ioptera aristogona</i> , Meyrick. | — 15. <i>Placocosma anthopetala</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 6. <i>Petalanthes hexastera</i> , Meyrick. | — 16. <i>Barea confusella</i> , Walker. |
| — 7. <i>Trichomoeris amphichrysa</i> , Meyrick. | — 17. <i>Trachyntis thrypticopa</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 8. <i>Oenochroa lactella</i> , Walker. | — 18. <i>Eulechria grammatica</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 9. <i>Trachypepla euryleucota</i> , Meyrick. | — 19. — <i>callisceptra</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 10. <i>Atomotricha versuta</i> , Meyrick. | — 20. — <i>heliadora</i> , Meyrick. |

PLATE 3

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| Fig. 1. <i>Eulechria schalidota</i> , Meyrick. | Fig. 11. <i>Machaeritis samphoras</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 2. — <i>eriphila</i> , Meyrick. | — 12. — <i>calligenes</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 3. <i>Lophopepla asteropa</i> , Lower. | — 13. <i>Haplodyta torosema</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 4. <i>Callithauma callianthes</i> , Meyrick. | — 14. <i>Laxonoma chalcophragma</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 5. <i>Eomichla notandella</i> , Busck. | — 15. <i>Ocystola crystallina</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 6. <i>Machimia pudica</i> , Zeller. | — 16. <i>Oxythecta zonoteles</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 7. — <i>corallina</i> , Meyrick. | — 17. <i>Aristeis hepialella</i> , Walker. |
| — 8. <i>Siderograptis separatella</i> , Walker. | — 18. <i>Hippomacha callista</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 9. <i>Doliottechna hyalophaea</i> , Meyrick. | — 19. <i>Olbonoma callophistis</i> , Meyrick. |
| — 10. <i>Ateloslichia cyclophthalma</i> , Meyrick. | — 20. <i>Parocystola dichroella</i> , Zeller. |

PLATE 4

- Fig. 1. *Coesyra pyrota*, Meyrick.
 — 2. — *miltozona*, Lower.
 — 3. — *catoptrina*, Meyrick.
 — 4. *Aeolocosma cycloxantha*, Meyrick.
 — 5. *Orthiastis hyperocha*, Meyrick.
 — 6. *Pleurota semophanes*, Meyrick.
 — 7. — *macroscia*, Meyrick.
 — 8. — *sparaella*, Lederer.
 — 9. *Corethrophalpa melauoneura*, Meyrick.
 — 10. *Chezala carphalea*, Meyrick.

- Fig. 11. *Tanyzancla marionella*, Newman.
 — 12. *Spaniacma bacchias*, Meyrick.
 — 13. *Mesolecta xanthastis*, Meyrick.
 — 14. *Philobota chrysopotama*, Meyrick.
 — 15. — *mathematica*, Meyrick.
 — 16. — *erythrotaenia*, Wallengren.
 — 17. — *sophia*, Turner.
 — 18. — *tetragona*, Meyrick.
 — 19. — *zonostola*, Meyrick.
 — 20. — *mesodesma*, Meyrick.

PLATE 5

- Fig. 1. *Cormotypha eremuopa*, Turner.
 — 2. *Chrysonoma macropodias*, Meyrick.
 — 3. *Euphiltra eroticella*, Meyrick.
 — 4. *Zonopetala erythrosema*, Meyrick.
 — 5. *Compsotropha selenias*, Meyrick.
 — 6. *Heliocausta ocellifera*, Meyrick.
 — 7. — *rhizobola*, Meyrick.
 — 8. *Lepidotarsa proteis*, Meyrick.
 — 9. *Epicurica callianassa*, Meyrick.
 — 10. *Zelotechna falcifera*, Meyrick.

- Fig. 11. *Wingia lambertella*, Wing.
 — 12. *Tortricopsis aulacois*, Meyrick.
 — 13. *Arachuographa micrastrella*, Meyrick.
 — 14. *Eupselia satrapella*, Meyrick.
 — 15. *Psaltica monochorda*, Meyrick.
 — 16. *Pseudodoxia sepositella*, Walker.
 — 17. *Erotis phosphora*, Meyrick.
 — 18. *Filinota hermosella*, Busck.
 — 19. *Enchocrates glaucopis*, Meyrick.
 — 20. *Thudaca haplonota*, Meyrick.

PLATE 6

- Fig. 1. *Hypercallia miltopa*, Meyrick.
 — 2. — *cyanaspis*, Meyrick.
 — 3. *Peritornenta circulatella*, Walker.
 — 4. *Tonica niviferana*, Walker.
 — 5. *Depressaria pavidia*, Meyrick.
 — 6. *Erithyma trabeata*, Felder.
 — 7. *Taruda cuneatella*, Walker.
 — 8. *Psittacastis pictrix*, Meyrick.
 — 9. *Compsistis malacoscia*, Meyrick.
 — 10. *Eutorna tricasis*, Meyrick.
 — 11. *Scoliographa argospila*, Meyrick.
 — 12. *Pseudocentris testudinea*, Meyrick.

- Fig. 13. *Cryptotechia roseoflava*, Walsingham.
 — 14. — *radiosella*, Walker.
 — 15. — *humeralana*, Walker.
 — 16. — *eoia*, Meyrick.
 — 17. *Periacma iodesma*, Meyrick.
 — 18. *Phanerodoxa tubicen*, Meyrick.
 — 19. *Xystoceros tripleura*, Meyrick.
 — 20. *Machetis aphrobola*, Meyrick.
 — 21a. *Philobota arabella*, Newman, forewing.
 — 21b. — — — hindwing.
 — 21c. — — — head.